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## Alberta Farm Women Meet

In membership and activities for the year the U.F.W.A. shows progress

By AMY J. ROE

THIRTEEN years ago a little group of women attended, as visitors, the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary. While there they realized that here was a movement in which farm women should have a share. As a result the U.F.W.A. was organized. At this year's convention, also held in Calgary, there were many evidences of the growth and strength of the Alberta farm women's organization and of the value of their contribution to the welfare of the organized farmers' movement. It was shown that they have helped the communities in which they have been organized and have gone far along the road to the building-up of an intelligent citizenship in the province.

The U.F.W.A. start the year 1928 with all of their executive returned to office, beginning for each the president, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, the vice-president Mrs. F. E. Wyman and the second vice-president Mrs. Jean Field, a fifth term of office. The report of the executive for 1927 showed that the members had had a busy year, holding

six meetings, attending the Junior conference at Edmonton, the Wheat Pool rally at Calgary, a joint board meeting with the federal members of parliament, acting as representatives on the Jubilee committee, visiting local and district U.F.W.A. meetings.

During the year, although the U.F.A. membership has slightly declined, the U.F.W.A. experienced an increase in membership, which now stands at 2,100. There were 18 new locals organized, one was lost and two disbanded to form a joint local with the U.F.A. Lethbridge district, had the honor of taking high place for number of new locals, with an increase of five, Battle River came next with three, Camrose, Edmonton, Wetaskiwin and Medicine Hat each had two, while Peace River and Vegreville had one each. The secretary, Miss Edna Hull, reported a large amount of correspondence during the year and that the letters from the locals "breathed loyalty and enthusiasm."

### Juniors Flourishing

The U.F.W.A. has sponsored the juniors. The juniors after nine years of growth are now regarded as a healthy and promising branch of the U.F.A.

A prominent place is given both at the main convention as well as at the U.F.W.A. sessions for a report of the junior work and for discussion of it. The junior membership now stands at 904. During June of last year the largest conference in their history was held at the University, Edmonton. There 105 young people gathered for a week. In order to send the young people from the farms of Alberta for a week, 50 U.F.W.A. and 40 U.F.A. locals, in addition to 23 junior locals, contributed funds. The juniors have adopted a four-fold development program, which includes: education, training for vocation, economic study and social activities. During the year just past they have been studying three books recommended by the University Extension Department. Two of their officers, the president, Charlie Mills and the vice-president, Molly Copeland, were in attendance at the convention and gave reports on junior work and helped in the discussion which followed a paper by Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, convener of young people's work.

The convention of the U.F.W.A. was so arranged that the evening sessions as well as that of the opening morning

and one afternoon were spent in the main convention. The remainder of the time the women met in separate session in the Sunday School room of Central United Church. There were 128 accredited delegates and there were also many interested visitors. The hall in which they met was crowded to the limit of its capacity for practically all the sessions.

In her presidential address, delivered on the opening morning, Mrs. R. B. Gunn pointed out that at all times the U.F.W.A. had worked for the good of the whole association rather than limit its strength to the building up of the U.F.W.A. alone. She also pointed out that in some cases the women have given up their separate local in order to work jointly with the farm men. This put a new duty on the U.F.A. of including in their programs things of interest to women so that they would retain and support the women membership in joint locals. Mrs. Gunn stressed the importance of education and the need of building up a strong type of rural people, strong in both

mind and body.

In spite of the fact that they are farm women with the usual home and house ties which keep them busy, the U.F.W.A. directors appreciate the fact that they are responsible for organization activities in their own districts. An extract paragraph from the report given by one of them, Mrs. R. Price, director for Camrose, will give some idea of the duties fulfilled by the Board of Directors in their individual districts: "During the year I spent 35 days in constituency work; having travelled approximately 1,000 miles by motor and 200 by team. I have been in touch with every U.F.W.A. local in my constituency, except one." Mrs. S. E. Kiser, director for MacLeod, reported the largest membership in her constituency and stated that it "testifies to the fact that our women appreciate the many opportunities that our organization holds out to them." Mrs. T. M. Carlson, director for Lethbridge, reported lending her home for a five-day demonstration in dressmaking and personally attending 27 meetings in her constituency.

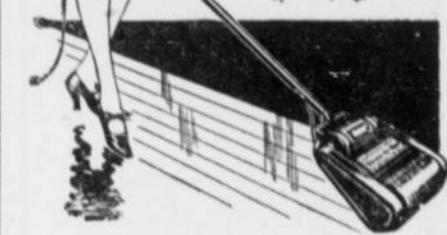
### Public Health Developments

Developments in public health in Alberta were brought out in the Health and Child Welfare report, presented by the convener, Mrs. Jean Field. The recommendation was made this year, as last, for a psychopathic hospital. The provincial government was commended for providing special hospital care for those suffering effects from infantile paralysis. Alberta has 80 such cases. They will be given hospital care at reduced rates and the best orthopedic treatment by competent surgeons free at the new hospital. The travelling clinic has met with favor in Alberta. The U.F.W.A. co-operated with other organizations, such as the Women's Institutes and school boards in securing the services of the clinic. Hon. Geo. Hoadly, minister of agriculture and health, in speaking on the report told the convention that the clinic had visited 40 different points, examined 20,346 cases and performed nearly 1,000 operations. At the close of the discussion Miss Conroy gave a demonstration on home emergency nursing with special reference to the making of bandages and knowing the distinguishing features of contagious diseases.

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## The U.F.W.M. Convene

The Year's activities of the United Farm Women of Manitoba reflected in their annual convention

By AMY J. ROE

**T**HIS year's convention of the United Farm women and men of Manitoba which was held in Knox Church, Portage la Prairie, January 10 to 13 inclusive, in many ways resembled a family party. Its event marked two important anniversaries: the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the farmers of Manitoba and the tenth birthday of the formation of the U.F.W.M. Invitations had been sent out to those who had played a leading part in the early days of the farmers' movement and quite a large number of those invited were able to be present. And as is fitting on such occasions of reunion, there was the singing of songs, the telling of old tales and feasting. These festivities were the more welcome this year for there was a heavy agenda awaiting the attention of the delegates, there were contentious subjects and it required many long hours of convention sessions in order to dispose of the order of business.

A feature of the anniversary program was given on the evening of the opening day, when a historical pageant was presented for the entertainment of those present. And on this event as on other evenings Knox Church was crowded to the limit of its capacity, and many had to turn away disappointed because they were not able to get into the church. The pageant was written and arranged especially for the occasion by Mr. R. D. Colquette, associate editor of *The Grain Growers' Guide*. It took the form of a dramatic reading, which was given by Mr. T. M. McIlwraith, of Wawanesa, who was in the costume of a middle aged farmer. The stage setting was a bachelor's shack and he read verse and prose selections, both serious and humorous, from an old scrap book which represented a farmer's diary kept for the past 25 years. The portion which dealt with the history of the United Farmers' movement was introduced by four musical scenes which presented, in stage setting, costume and song, something of the dramatic incident and story of the province of Manitoba. The music of these scenes was contributed by artists of the city of Portage la Prairie. Various organizations had made themselves responsible for one of the scenes, the Kiwanis giving the scene which pictured the days of the Indians, the Elks Club picturing in setting and song the early voyageurs, and the Young Men's Board of Trade staged the coming of the Selkirk settlers. Four young men in a quartette scene pictured homestead days. The music for the pageant was under the direction of Mr. Jas. McRae, and the dramatic production under the direction of Mr. H. D. Sparling.

#### Many Joint Sessions

This year, as for the past two years, the first day's program of the convention was largely given over to the business of the United Farm Women. The program of the women has become so dovetailed into that of the main convention as a whole that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins. Only one half-day of separate session was held for women this year. Although the close of the convention came without two of their reports, that of public health and social welfare and the one on legislation, it is doubted if the officers would have been able to gather the women together for more

separate meetings as they were intensely interested in the controversial questions which had to be decided at this year's annual meeting of the U.F.M. Copies of all special reports of the U.F.W.M. have been made and will be sent to locals, so the membership should be well informed upon the committee work done during the past year.

Two of the speakers of the evenings' program were women. Mrs. Verna Hatch, director of the social and educational department of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation, on Thursday evening, in the program supplied by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, told of the work and aims of the organization which she represented.

On Wednesday evening Miss Esther Thompson, director women's department of the extension service of the Manitoba department of agriculture, spoke of some aspects of life in Scandinavia, giving the delegates some insight into agricultural conditions in Scandinavian countries, especially of the people in those countries engaged in agriculture. Miss Thompson's lecture was illustrated with many interesting slides.



Mrs. S. E. Gee, president U.F.W.M.

which showed scenes and people of Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, was re-elected president of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, for 1928, which will be her fourth term of office. In the election of vice-president, Mrs. T. W. McClelland, of Letellier, succeeded Mrs. E. J. Blow, of St. Andrews.

#### Mrs. Gee's Message

Canada as a land of beautiful homes was stressed by Mrs. Gee in her presidential address, which was given on Tuesday afternoon. "I go into the homes of Manitoba, and I see the problems of the housewife as she struggles to make one dollar do the work of ten. I see the unnecessary steps that could be saved by better planned kitchens and labor-saving devices. I see the comfortable, well-fed, well-housed woman whose thoughts travel no further than the confines of her own home, and I feel the need for people thinking and working together, in co-operation rather than competition." And in the home beautiful, Mrs. Gee would have country people not merely well housed, but intelligent in the care of their health. She saw the mothers of the people of the nation responsible for the health of future generations. She bade the delegates to "ponder over our obligation to inform ourselves as to the laws of health, and to teach and observe them. Are we guided in our choice of diet by intelligent knowledge of the needs of the human body, or are we guided by custom and appetite? The conservation of the health of the country is an important feature in our aim of nation, and there are still some portions of our province in need of education as to the value of the district nurse and other steps for the elimination of disease from the angle of prevention."

The establishment recently of a ministry of health in the government of Manitoba was favorably commented on by Mrs. Gee in her address, and it was the subject of a resolution of commendation later passed by the convention. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that Manitoba is now in a fair way to attack health problems in a businesslike way with an expert hand to guide them in the new minister of

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

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## The National Research Council

By Dr. H. M. Tory, President Alberta University and President Research Council

products of, the industries making such a request;

"To undertake researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture."

When the National Research Council began its operation in 1917 the first thing it did was to survey the field to determine what material facilities for research in the way of laboratories and equipment were available in the country, and also what man-power, sufficiently trained to undertake scientific research in a large way, was available. Out of their investigation there came two important facts: first, the schools in Canada capable of training men in

students to continue higher training in the universities of Canada. At the same time, assistance was offered to departments in our universities and agricultural colleges for the purpose of securing that special kind of equipment which was necessary for the conduct of research work. This was done only where the departments could show that the necessary trained staff was available and was willing to undertake the solution of a specific problem. As an illustration of what is being done in this way, it may be stated that last year \$40,000 was granted in the way of scholarships to promising students to work on research problems in our Canadian universities

scientific men working in the universities of Canada, all of whom have undertaken the training of men and the solution of problems without any personal remuneration other than the remuneration which they receive from their institutions. Taking the workers and students together, 389 persons were actively engaged under the auspices of the council in 1926, of whom 314 served without any remuneration, whatever.

With the exception of one grant of \$50,000 made by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada to assist in a research on tuberculosis, all the money spent by the Research Council has been provided by an annual vote made by the Dominion Parliament through the Department of Trade and Commerce. The vote for this purpose has grown from \$50,000 in 1917-18 to \$170,000 in 1926-27.

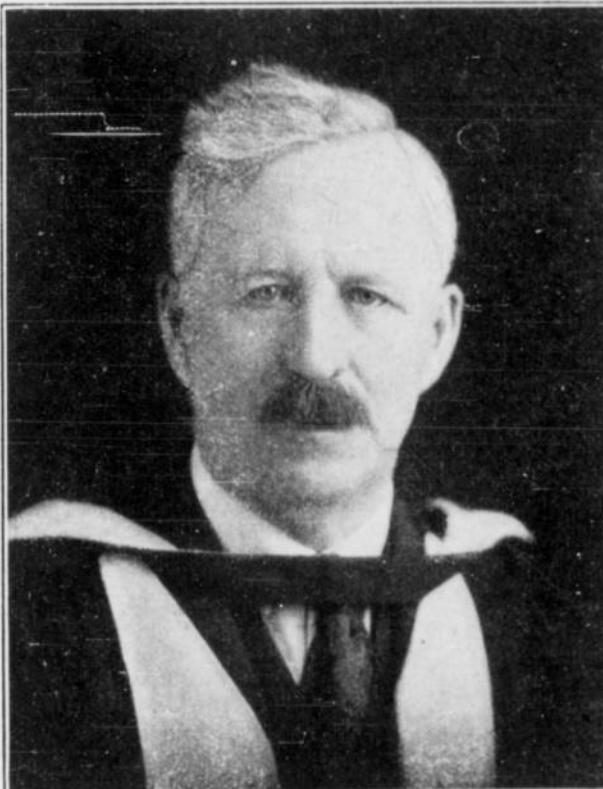
I am sure my readers will be interested in knowing about some of the work now being carried on. In 1926, 45 men were still in training under the scholarship scheme. In this way, the council is continuing to enlarge the output of scientific men in the country. Greater interest will, I am sure, be taken in a statement in connection with some of the special researches now being carried on. A few illustrations will suffice.

## Rust Research Work Typical

Everyone is aware of the investigation that is taking place with regard to cereal grain rust. The National Research Council, the Department of Agriculture and the three universities of the prairie provinces are co-operating in this work. Studies are being carried on, first, to determine the biological forms of rust, their life history, and, if possible, methods of eradication. Parallel with that, there is being carried on, on a very large scale, breeding experiments for the purpose of securing a high-grade wheat resistant to rust. Finally, an exhaustive study is being made on the nature of resistance and the cause of susceptibility of certain plants to rust. The whole problem of the cause of immunity is being thus looked into. It is hoped that in one of these three ways, and probably in all of them, information can be obtained that will lead to the elimination of the rust pest. While it is too early to say whether we will in the near future succeed in what we have undertaken, there are hopeful indications that we may find what we are looking for. When it is considered that the annual loss from rust runs into tens of millions of dollars in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan I think it will be appreciated that the amount of money being spent on this research is nothing in proportion to the benefit to be gained if there is ultimate success.

Further, a committee of agricultural scientists in our western universities, in conjunction with representatives of the universities of the United States, have prepared a complete scheme of biological research on problems underlying crop production in the prairie provinces. These researches include a survey of climatic and other important features of various zones in relation to crop production; second, a complete investigation of cultural methods in relation to crop production; third, a study of processes of crop adaptations; fourth, the botanical characters which distinguish a high-yielding from a low-yielding variety of crop; fifth, an investigation of the crop pests prevalent in the country, with a view to their ultimate control and, if possible, eradication; sixth, methods of improving

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H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.H.S.

Given Comprehensive Job  
"To promote the utilization of natural resources of Canada;  
"To undertake researches with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries;  
"To undertake researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries;  
"The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, volume, weight, mass, capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy; and the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter;  
"The standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the government service and for use in the industries of Canada; and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the government service;  
"The investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the

research only in very few departments could compare with corresponding schools in the United States. Certain departments were found in two or three of our universities conducted by individual professors of great brilliancy where splendid work was being done, but the machinery for training research men was not organized as in other countries. Second, it was found that a great many of the best graduates of our Canadian universities—the men who desired higher training in order to be fitted to become research men—were getting their training abroad, and that many of them, when their training was completed, remained abroad and were lost entirely to Canada. The Council, therefore, set itself the task of correcting, as far as possible, the condition of affairs so found. To do this, a number of scholarships were created for the purpose of assisting the promising

and agricultural colleges, while \$74,000 was granted to assist special researches. Since 1917, 155 men have been trained in our own Canadian universities, 80 per cent of whom are at present employed in Canada in the industries, educational institutions and in the government technical services. This is a decided contrast to what was happening prior to the establishment of these scholarships and the scheme for assisted researches in our universities.

In addition, the National Research Council has, since its inception, financially assisted in the prosecution of 120 researches. Last year, 68 such researches were in progress in 23 departments of science at 10 Canadian universities and in 11 government and industrial laboratories.

The work done to date could never have been accomplished excepting for the co-operation and support of the

# U.F.A. Convenes in Calgary

*Compulsory wheat pool proposal defeated--Executive to report on relations with Canadian Council of Agriculture--Motion to discontinue U.G.G. grant fails to get seconder--Many resolutions considered*

HERE is something distinctive about a U.F.A. convention. President Wood does not preside. The chair is filled by Robt. Gardiner, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., and the strictest rules of parliamentary procedure are followed. If a delegate wanders from the subject under discussion he is promptly called to order. If, in the heat of debate, he uses unparliamentary language, he is as promptly asked to withdraw. Somewhere an order-of-business committee arranges the program and hands the chairman a list of resolutions as they are to come up, grouping them according to subject matter. A lot of these have to do with agriculture, public works, education and the like, and the minister in the Brownlee government, to whose department they refer, is on the platform to give information, and even advice.

There are few set speeches—most of the time is devoted to resolutions. The mover and seconder open the debate on a resolution and the mover closes it. There is a spirited debate on almost every resolution and amendments are freely offered. There are frequent bursts of impromptu eloquence. A half-hour speech on a resolution is not unknown. A large percentage of the delegates can express themselves with clarity and vigor, but it would be easy to name a dozen of them who contribute at least half of the discussion and one or two who speak to almost every resolution. The proceedings never drag for a minute. H. W. Wood speaks seldom and briefly, and only on critical questions.

#### The Left Wing

There is a left wing of the U.F.A. It has strong views on certain questions and is quite capable of advancing them. On the money question, banking, education, relations with Russia, class consciousness and such matters it presents the radical viewpoint. The accent of some of its principal figures shows clearly their Scandinavian origin and it is easy to understand the sweep that the Nonpartisan League made through the Dakotas and Minnesota when you know the contribution the hardy Norseman has made to the rural life of those states. But the left wing is not composed exclusively of men whose ancestors dwelt east and south of the North Sea. Some of them come from the islands which divide it from the Atlantic and some even from staid old Ontario. And there is this significant fact that a profound policy has kept them within the ranks of the U.F.A. They are not leading secession movements, making olive branches and joint committees and amalgamations necessary. They are at the convention, taking part in its discussions, moving resolutions and amendments, and voting. They are not slow in advancing their views, which are, therefore, known from the Montana boundary to Peace River Landing. And every so often a vote records their strength with precision. Profound policy, this, in the handling of a radical minority.

There was no amalgamation issue at the Calgary convention, such as furnished the Manitoba convention with its chief topic during the previous week. But two issues which are somewhat related to it came up for consideration. These were the grant and interprovincial relations, the latter of which is, in its turn, closely related to the future of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. When the question of the grant from United Grain Growers came up, the resolution demanding its discontinuance failed even to receive a seconder. According to the financial statement the grant was \$4,000 last year. The most casual observer can see that no such antagonism between the pool and the U.G.G. exists in Alberta as is unhappily present in Manitoba.

#### Relations With The U.F.C.

Fraternal greetings were conveyed from the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, by G. H. Williams. He emphasized the need for a national body through which the organized farmers of Canada could consolidate their views and give expression

to policies of national scope. In stretching out the hand of fellowship the organized farmers of Saskatchewan would welcome the opportunity of closer co-operation with the farmers of the other provinces. In Saskatchewan they

what they had to take its place. One suggestion was that all would be well if the monkey wrench, in the form of The Guide and the U.G.G., were eliminated from the machinery of the council.

#### President Woods Views

President Wood, upon the request of the delegates, gave his opinion on the matter. It was difficult, he said, to know what to advise. The resolution was vague but he presumed it was more to get information than anything else. There should be some kind of an organization to represent all the farmers of Canada. They had had such an organization for many years but he did not think that anybody was entirely satisfied with the results. They might meet the same difficulty if they had a new organization. His own opinion was that they were going to have difficulty in getting the provincial farmers' organizations together on a basis that would give practical and satisfactory results, when all that was involved was considered. The United Farmers of Canada, a neighbor organization in Saskatchewan, had a name that implied a Dominion wide organization with some kind of central control. In his opinion it was absolutely impracticable to control a unit larger than a province. All the provinces should have some kind of co-ordinating body so that they would be working along the same general lines. To do this it was essential to have the necessary machinery and their experience with the Canadian Council of Agriculture was that to maintain an office cost money. The primary organizations were poor and this should be taken into consideration while discussing the whole question.

As to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, it had not given the results that many of them had hoped for. Some were inclined to think that this was because certain organizations were connected with it, but he doubted it. They had tried to organize a wheat pool by a committee appointed by the council but had failed to do it. All of the representatives of the commercial companies did not stand in the way while some of the representatives of the farmers' associations were also to blame for the failure. Two or three years ago he had made up his mind that he could not get enough out of the meetings of the council to warrant his attendance at them and he had not attended them since.

The question was, could the Canadian Council of Agriculture continue to function satisfactorily? If not they were going to try to build up something to take its place. He suggested that they instruct their executive to report next year advising them whether, in their opinion, it was advisable for them to continue their membership in the council; and also, if their advice were in the negative, to make suggestions as to the best thing to do. If they got this problem solved in a year they would be making good progress.

#### As the Matter Stands

After a lively discussion the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Wood was incorporated in a resolution, which was carried, as follows: "That our executive committee be instructed to prepare a report making recommendations as to our future relations with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and bring same before our next annual convention."

On the following day a telegram was received from the United Farmers of Canada, signed by W. M. Thrasher, which was read to the convention. It said, "Morning paper reports President Wood as stating that the U.F.C., Saskatchewan section, advocates Dominion wide organization under some kind of central control. Our constitution reads as follows: 'Article 1, section 1, clause C—to affiliate with any organization in

Canada having similar objects.' We recognize the right of each provincial organization to provincial autonomy. Fraternal delegate suggested an affiliation of self supporting associations is co-ordinating agency."

The delegates were evidently somewhat non-plussed by this telegram. Developments since the amalgamation in Saskatchewan certainly indicate that the idea of a national organization with provincial sections has not met wide approval in other provinces. Mr. Williams, the fraternal delegate to the convention from Saskatchewan, spoke of compromise. If a new affiliation is to be consummated it now appears that it will have to be on a basis of adequate provincial autonomy. Just where the line would be drawn between provincial and national jurisdiction remains to be seen.

#### The Membership Problem

The directors' report showed a membership of 8,439 in the U.F.A., 1,890 in the U.F.W.A. and 904 in the junior organization. Life members and members at large brought the total up to 11,589 compared with 14,905 in 1927 and 12,494 in 1926. There was a decrease of 3,508 in the U.F.A. membership and 130 in the U.F.W.A. during the year.

In dealing with the question of



H. W. Wood  
Re-elected president by acclamation

firmly believed that this could be accomplished by compromise and by agreeing that provincial autonomy should be retained on questions relating to provincial activities.

One of the first resolutions to come up asked the U.F.A. executive to circularize the various farmers' organizations in Canada with a view to having a committee formed of representatives appointed from these organizations so that they could represent the organized farmers as a committee and help coordinate their efforts. Consideration of this resolution was postponed until after the report of the Canadian Council of Agriculture had been presented.

#### Council of Agriculture Report

The report of the council reviewed its activities throughout the year. It is unnecessary even to summarize it here as Guide readers have been kept informed concerning the council's work. Its reference to the U.F.C. however, should be here repeated. It said, "An invitation was extended to the new organization to become affiliated with the council, but at its first convention held in Moose Jaw, Sask., in March, 1927, the invitation was declined, the Saskatchewan organization not seeing its way clear to affiliate with a national body which included any commercial organization. This was a somewhat strange decision in view of the fact that the Saskatchewan organization itself carries on commercial activities on a large scale, having a trading department with a turnover of several hundred thousand dollars annually. The result, however, is that the organized farmers of Saskatchewan at the present time are not associated with any national farmers' organization."

Following the reading of the report the resolution was re-introduced and after some discussion amendments were offered to include educational organizations only and asking the executive to report back to next year's convention. Opinion was evidently divided. Some were inclined to hesitate in throwing over an organization before they knew



H. E. G. H. Scholefield  
Re-elected vice-president by acclamation

membership President Wood stated that the high water mark had been reached in 1921 when the organizations had 37,721 members. The large membership was due to the increased activity of the organized farmers in inaugurating political machinery and in entering upon their venture into the field of co-operative marketing. The present time seemed to be a resting time but he reminded the delegates that resting times are also dangerous times. He found, however, much of an encouraging nature. They had in Alberta an organization which had passed through critical times and which was always ready to rise to any demands when necessary.

The compulsory pool idea was brought to the attention of the convention during the first day's proceedings by a resolution asking for a compulsory wheat pool providing that 65 per cent of the farmers in the province had signed the contract. There was, however, but little debate on this resolution and when it came to a vote it was defeated by an overwhelming majority. A resolution aimed at country elevator agents who encourage pool contract signers to break their contract was carried. It asked the provincial government to enact such legislation as would make the buying of pool wheat, knowingly, by a line elevator company operator subject to a heavy fine. Several of the delegates spoke of widespread contract breaking although some testified to the efficacy of contract enforcement, when the methods prescribed in the contract were adopted. It was

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# U.F.M. Holds 25th Convention

*Amalgamation with Manitoba section of the U.F.C. the paramount issue---Grants from commercial bodies discontinued---Membership fee increased---A. J. M. Poole resigns and is succeeded by Thos. Wood*

WITH this year's convention, held in Portage la Prairie during the second week in January, the United Farmers of Manitoba rounded out a quarter of a century of service in the interests of the farmers of the province and the Dominion. As was fitting, the achievements of the past were appropriately commemorated. The names of the men and women who have labored with vision and unselfishness in the cause of the organized farmers were duly honored. On the first night a historical pageant was presented, tracing the early history of the province, and setting forth the achievements of the movement and the personalities of its leaders.

But past accomplishments were not by any means the dominant theme of the convention. Nor was the discussion of subjects, which might as fittingly engage the attention of a convention of agricultural societies, given much time on the program. The presence of another farmers' organization in Manitoba and the determination of the south-western section of the province to force the issue of amalgamation made this the outstanding question before the gathering. The directors' report revealed that negotiations with the Manitoba section of the U.F.C. had reached a point where the remaining differences could be adjusted, and the discussion which followed culminated in passing a resolution outlining a definite plan for the fusion of the two bodies.

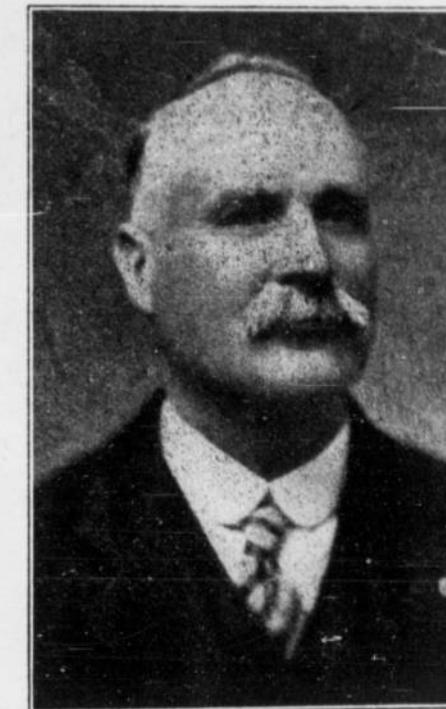
The question of grants from commercial bodies was debated at length and the ground prepared for a new plan of financing, including the raising of the membership fee to \$3.00 a year. An interesting feature of the last day was a debate between Mr. Rice-Jones, president of the United Livestock Growers and Roy McPhail, president of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, on the livestock marketing situation. Reports were received from the various committees and from the Poultry Pool, the Co-operative Dairies and the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society. A debate was held on World Free Trade, in which the Springfield team, W. B. Harvey and L. L. Taylor, upholding the free trade side, won the Murray debating cup, which represents the championship of the province. The wheat pool program, which occupied the Thursday evening session, was featured by addresses by Mrs. Verna Hatch of the Indiana Farm Bureau, and Colin H. Burnell.

On Friday evening Hon. Dr. Montgomery, minister of health for Manitoba, gave an address on the influence of heredity in building up a virile people. Hon. E. C. Drury, the orator par excellence of the farmers' movement in Canada, addressed the convention on some of the historical aspects of the farmers' organizations. The convention came to a dramatic close at two a.m. Saturday morning, when J. L. Brown, M.P. for Lisgar, who had consistently opposed the discontinuance of the grant from the United Grain Growers, laid a ten dollar bill on the table and challenged those who had supported the discontinuance to do likewise. The result was a free will offering of about \$250, which will help to tide the organization over the period necessary to re-arrange its finances.

#### The Amalgamation Issue

At the convention last year the directors were authorized to continue negotiations with the Farmers' Union on the basis of previous instructions which granted them considerable discretion in arriving at a basis of union. In the report this year they stated that at a meeting with U.F.C. representatives in March, it became evident that there were four main points of difference which involved; 1. definition of eligibility for membership; 2. policy of closed doors; 3. political action and acceptance of financial grants from commercial bodies. This meeting was of an informal character. Another conference was held in August and a record of the proceedings. Mr. Poole had outlined what he believed to have

been the understanding at the previous conference concerning the four points of difference, and he indicated that it had been agreed that self-determination by the locals could be applied to the first three points of difference. Exception was taken to this by Mr. Vann, president of the Farmers' Union, and



Thos. Wood  
Newly elected president, U.F.M.

the whole question had been re-opened for discussion. At the close of the August meeting the progress was summed up as follows:

1. With regard to eligibility for membership, it was agreed that the present clause in the U.F.M. constitution could be amended by adding the clause to admit all members by ballot and thus meet the need of selective control of membership which the Farmers' Union representatives felt to exist.

2. The policy of "closed doors" still remained a question for discussion, the Farmers' Union representatives expressing themselves as favoring the retention of this clause, if possible.

3. It was agreed that local autonomy should be exercised with regard to political action.

4. The grants from commercial bodies still remained as a point of variance, and also the matter of a two-year term for all officers. Mr. Vann suggested the appointment of a committee of three from each organization to deal with such matters as might arise for future consideration. Mr. Poole pointed out that the U.F.M. executive was the committee appointed by convention for all such purposes.

#### Necessary Constitutional Amendments

The directors' report then went on to state that the board of the U.F.M. had since the August conference devoted considerable time to a discussion of the relationship of the two educational bodies, and as a result were offering certain constitutional amendments to the convention. The clause relative to political action was amended to read:

"To watch legislation relating to the farmers' interests, and to suggest to parliament from time to time as it may be found necessary revision of existent laws, or the passing of new legislation to meet changing conditions; such action to be taken by the association entirely independent of any political organization."

The clause regarding eligibility for membership was amended so as to give a local the right to exercise local autonomy in the form of a majority vote by ballot with respect to admitting members other than farmers and farmers' wives, sons and daughters.

In addition to these changes a by-law was incorporated to the effect that the provincial association shall recognize local autonomy in all matters of self-determination within a local in so far as they are consistent with the objects of the association.

President Poole was asked by Hamp-

son Handson if amending the constitution as stated would remove the difficulties in the way of amalgamation, to which Mr. Poole replied that the proposed amendments were not a basis for amalgamation or absorption, but that the amended constitution as far as these points were concerned would make the membership acceptable to any person in the province.

#### U.F.C. Officials Speak

F. C. Borton, president of the Farmers' Union, was invited to address the convention. He stated he had no objection to the U.F.M. name, but he asked that the convention hear J. A. Carlson, of Robin, vice-president. Mr. Carlson stated that they were there to conciliate and not to antagonize. He showed how the Farmers' Union movement had spread over the boundary from Saskatchewan, about the end of 1923. They had been accused of radicalism, but he was not ashamed of it. The questions they dealt with were chiefly the wheat pool, the Hudson Bay Railway and stable money. That winter the organization took hold and spread like wild fire, but when amalgamation was accomplished in Saskatchewan it left the Farmers' Union in Manitoba on its own resources and it had since become disorganized to a considerable extent. In 1926 it had 960 members, but this is now down to less than 500 as no organization work had been done. The membership fee he stated was \$5.00 of which \$3.50 went to central. About 28 locals were in existence.

The Farmers' Union, said Mr. Carlson, had held a meeting at Brandon at the time of the wheat pool convention, at which new officers had been elected and the Saskatchewan constitution adopted. They were heartily in favor of amalgamation, but he made it clear that they would not be subsidized by any commercial body.

Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, stated that he had never been a member of the Farmers' Union or the U.F.C., but had always been a member of the U.F.M. and had held every office in it except that of district director. The U.F.M. had 5,000 members and the Farmers' Union only 500, but there were many thousands of farmers in the province who were in sympathy with the Farmers' Union. He referred to a meeting of co-operative associations, which had been held during the Fall in Winnipeg, at which a consultative committee had been formed and he intimated that if union between the two organizations were achieved they could come to the co-operatives and arrangements might be made with regard to assistance in financing.

It was stated during the discussion that a committee of the Souris district U.F.M. had been in consultation with the Farmers' Union and it was intimated that unless amalgamation was achieved there was danger of secession of the district from the U.F.M.

President Poole stated that one of the objects of the Farmers' Union was to call an amalgamation convention in which the two organizations would first meet separately and then jointly, issuing as a new organization with a new constitution. To this he was unalterably opposed.

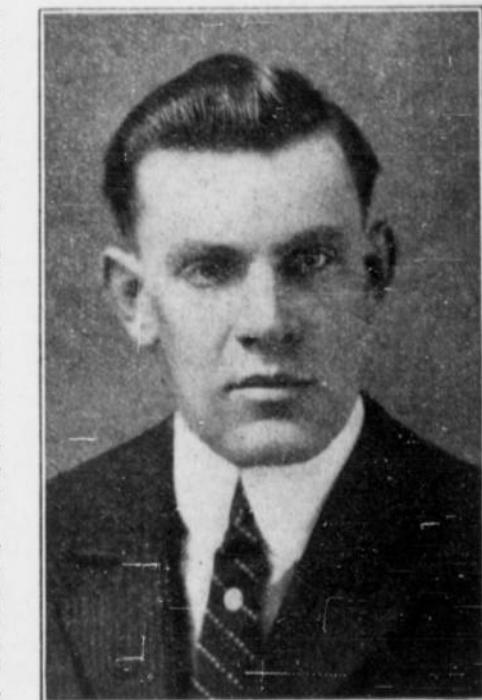
#### The Amalgamation Resolution

The debate terminated in a resolution advanced by W. R. Wood, formerly secretary of the U.F.M., which was carried. This resolution outlined the procedure to be followed. Briefly it was that members of the U.F.C. lodges be invited to full membership in the U.F.M., that the coming convention of the U.F.C. be invited to elect two members to sit with the U.F.M. board until the next election of officers, with full privileges of directors; that any further modifications of the constitution made, be proposed and notification given in

the usual way so that they may be passed upon at the next annual convention; that arrangements be made for a provincial amalgamation picnic to demonstrate the unity attained by the farmers; that the president and a member of the Farmers' Union appointed at their convention visit every U.F.C. lodge to formally welcome its membership into a combined association, and that plans be worked out at an early date for a province-wide drive to enroll the largest possible membership in the combined organizations.

The plans embodied in this resolution were submitted for approval at the U.F.C. convention held in Dauphin on January 17, and after considerable debate the convention unanimously agreed to amalgamate.

The question of accepting financial grants from commercial bodies brought forth a keen debate. President Poole stated that an entirely erroneous impression was abroad concerning the nature of the educational grant from United Grain Growers. It had not at first, nor at any time, been given in consideration of services rendered, but for general educational purposes. Just here Mr. Poole interjected a protest against making the U.F.M. convention a battleground for other organizations. The real issue, he said, was between



R. C. Brown  
Secretary, U.F.M.

the heads of the wheat pool and the United Grain Growers and it was being fought out at this convention. There was a lot of manoeuvring for position going on behind the scenes and the U.G.G. grant was being made a pretext for dragging the U.F.M. into it. The association was being made the goat. There was no trouble on this score in Alberta where the U.F.A. also received a grant from the U.G.G. If the pool and the U.G.G. wanted to quarrel let them settle it amongst themselves. For years no director of the association had said a word about the U.G.G. at meetings and they had been giving the pool all the assistance they could. The U.G.G. had never held any clubs over their heads and the grants were absolutely without any strings attached to them.

Peter Wright deprecated the application of the word subsidy to the grant. Wallace Gourley said that it was not what was absolutely true but what was principally believed, that influenced the action of the men out in the country, and that it was impossible to get the facts as outlined by Mr. Poole over to the farmers. In his opinion it was necessary to cut clear from the U.G.G., or the U.F.M. would be ruined.

Both the president and secretary warned the convention that the question of keeping the doors of the U.F.M. open was a constant worry. Finally the convention passed a resolution against the principle of accepting financial grants from commercial bodies,

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## CHAPTER XVII

## More Days in Camp

A time passed and we grew perhaps in the general esteem of the Indians, they were ready to provide both Stanley Simpson and myself with wives. Lone Man, with whom Simpson lived, was particularly anxious that he should marry his young daughter. Simpson got round the difficulty I believe by telling him he already had a wife and, being a white man, his principles would not allow him to take another. My defence was poverty—one of the most dependable, year-round, hard-working defences of which I have any knowledge.

When a dog-feast was held and there was a likelihood of the prisoners being invited to partake, I tried to keep out of sight. It is a grave affront to refuse to eat when an Indian places food of whatever kind before one. After Big Bear had spoken, urging that some of our clothing be returned to us, the camp one day gave a dog-feast and asked the prisoners to attend. The Indians' commendable purpose was to give them bedding and clothing. I saw Kahneepo-taytayo coming to ask the whites, but I had rather get along with the rags I wore and the one cow-skin I slept on than receive all the blankets and wearing apparel in the world at the price of eating stewed dog. It is probably delicious, but I imagine one has to cultivate a taste for it. Nursing this idea, I kept carefully out of the way of the head dancer, slipping from lodge to lodge and finally doubling back and eluding him altogether. However, the Indians were good enough to set apart a blanket for me, notwithstanding my studied avoidance of their intended hospitality. It came useful a little later when I had to guard Louis Patenaude's horses at night.

A few weeks after coming into camp Stanley Simpson had an attack of quinsy. His throat was so swollen and inflamed that he could eat no solid food and for several days had almost starved. Then Lone Man's wife came to him one evening with a bowl of broth. Simpson was ravenous; intense yearning filled his eyes as he sniffed at it. The aroma was most intriguing. Still, he hesitated. He wished most ardently to drink it, yet he feared to ask questions and he did not dare touch it without. And he might not care for it when he got an answer.

"What's it made of?" he said at length desperately.

"Meat," said Mrs. Lone Man, non-committally.

"That must mean beef," Simpson observed thoughtfully.

"Smells nice—looks all right," I remarked encouragingly. I was glad to see one of the dearest friends I ever had want to take something, no matter what. And he drank—drank it with relish. A moment later Mrs. Lone Man said with a grin:

"I suppose you don't know what it was?"

Simpson looked up in alarm. He shook his head.

"Well," said the warm-hearted lady: "dog soup."

And Simpson went out with a rush and parted with his broth in much mental and physical anguish.

We were moving camp. Stanley Simpson and I had been walking near the tail of the procession and arriving at the new camp-ground we found some lodges already pitched. Occasionally an Indian lacking transportation left



Big Bear's band trading at Fort Pitt in 1885. Note the decorations which the Indians have affixed to their silk top hats.

## The War Trail of Big Bear

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

his lodge poles at one camp and cut others when he reached the next.

We crossed a poplar bluff near the new camp. Some of the Indians were cutting poles and Catfish, a Chippewyan, made a feint of slashing at my legs as we passed him. The axe swung uncomfortably near. The move was quite unexpected and naturally I jumped. This amused Catfish—and pleased him also; I was easily scared, he said. It was a great thing to scare a white man. I said nothing, but I made a mental note of the incident. Some day I hoped to repay Catfish in a way he mightn't like. The chance came sooner than I had looked for. Catfish was a tireless braggart, so I knew him to be a coward. However, policy still demanded that we treat such pleasantries on the part of our captors as jokes. Later, the demands of policy were less exacting. We began to know our men.

We were camped on the bank of the Pipestone. A group of Indians one morning were amusing themselves "pulling sticks." I was resting on my back in the grass near them with my knees drawn up. Other prisoners lounged about.

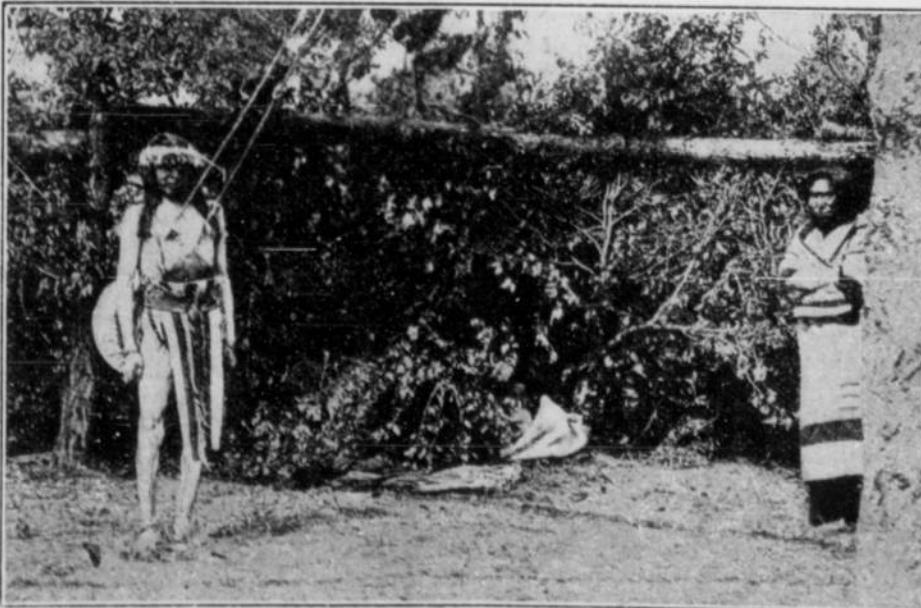
The game is a simple one. Two men sit on the ground, facing, their knees bent and the soles of their feet opposed. Their arms rest on their knees and their hands grasp a round stick two feet long, held fairly between them above their feet. At a signal both pull,

until one is lifted or hauled over by the other. It is a simple test of strength though there is a knack to it.

Catfish came over, leaned across my legs and pushing me with the stick, invited me to try my back against his. I did not care for the game and told him so. He persisted. I jolted him slightly with a foot. He flared up and grabbed me round the knees. Then I, too, became earnest. I drew my feet back suddenly and planted them in the Chippewyan's chest. I happened to be wearing boots that morning. Catfish described a complete parabola off the back of his neck, and I rose and looked at him smilingly as he got up, sputtering and coughing, some distance away.

Halpin expostulated in an undertone. He said I was indiscreet and I expect he was right; anyway, I told him some things I might better have left unsaid. Catfish looked displeased. He mumbled several uncomplimentary epithets and concluded by remarking that he might very likely kill me. I told him to come and I would save him the trouble by reversing the program. He did not come, and I reminded him that he had once told me I was easily scared. The Wood Crees laughed—humiliation of humiliations! And the prestige and pride of Catfish, chief brave of the Chippewyans, were irretrievably damaged.

Later, I took occasion to impress upon General Strange and a board of enquiry what a good Indian Catfish was.



A most unusual picture of a thirst dance. The young brave must pass this test before he becomes a full fledged warrior. Wooden skewers are pushed through the flesh of his chest and fastened by cords which pass to the limb of a tree. He must then struggle, without using his hands, till he is free. Presumably loss of blood induces thirst and gives the dance its name.

I do not think Catfish appreciated my interest. I was standing one day outside Patenaude's lodge when an Indian came up and taking my arm, led me to an open space between the lodges. He pointed to some animals grazing a short way off.

"You see that white horse?" he asked. I nodded. "That's the one I was riding when I told you to go on, I didn't want to hurt you."

"I'm not likely to forget him," I replied.

He was the Indian I had seen chasing the half-breed Goulet with a gun during the massacre; Goulet had given him the horse to spare his life. Later, in dread of what seemed imminent death at his hands, I had come face to face with this Indian riding the horse, and for some reason which I am unable even today to guess at, he had permitted

ted me to continue walking instead of stretching me lifeless at his feet. I expressed my sense of deep gratitude for his unquestioned magnanimity.

As the days grew long, Stanley Simpson and myself obtained permission to leave camp and hunt in the woods and lakes abounding everywhere along the Saskatchewan. We borrowed guns from our keepers and were put on our parole not to attempt escape. For that matter and for reasons already stated, we had no thought of making such an attempt. Many a long afternoon we tramped about together, as we had done often before in happier times, enjoying the glorious spring of the northwest and escaping for a few hours the unrelaxed society of our savage hosts. The ducks, prairie chickens, rabbits and occasional eggs we brought home gave us a welcome from our usual bill of fare.

Simpson was the most enthusiastic sportsman I ever knew. He would wade into the cold water of a slough to his neck, holding his gun high, and stand like a post, only his head showing, for half an hour, on the chance of getting a shot at a duck that had had the perversity to keep beyond range of the shore. I had always considered my love of sport above the average, but it never carried me to such lengths as did that of that prince of good fellows, Stanley Simpson.

We had been out a mile or two from camp one afternoon and were strolling leisurely homeward. Nearing the lodges we met a number of Indians riding furiously toward the Saskatchewan River, the north bank of which lay not far distant. We saw at once that something unusual was in the wind. Could the troops we were expecting have been reported? At the camp a few minutes later we quickly learned the reason for the excitement. Henry Quinn and Pierre Blondin were missing—it was believed they were attempting to escape. The situation looked dark for them should they be caught. It also looked dark for us who remained, for the Indians had repeatedly declared that if one prisoner escaped they would kill all the others.

We spent a bad quarter of an hour; then the Indians returned with the fugitives. For they had been fugitives. They were taken into Pritchard's tent. Big Bear's soldiers gathered at the door outside, armed and in anything but a peaceful mood. It had grown dusk. I was standing near, awaiting developments, when Patenaude came up to me, his gun on his arm, and said roughly:

"Go to my tent and stay there!"

Never before had he spoken to me

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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VOL. XXI WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 1, 1928 No. 3

## The Farmers' Conventions

The annual conventions in Manitoba and Alberta, held during the past month, showed that the farmers' organizations are as indispensable as ever to the economic welfare of the agricultural industry. Both associations reported a decrease in membership, but it is a mistake to judge the effectiveness and usefulness of an organization by its actual paid-up membership. The interest taken by the farmers in their associations ebbs and flows. When they are stirred by issues in which their interests are vitally affected the membership increases. In a period of comparative tranquility, it decreases. But there is always a certain loyal and steadfast membership which keeps the machinery running and everything in readiness for further important effort.

The Manitoba convention was quite unlike any previous convention in recent years. The criticism which had been levelled at the U.F.M., that it had become a glorified agricultural society, was certainly fully refuted by the proceedings of this convention. The questions of fusion with the Farmers' Union and of grants from commercial bodies were fundamental constitutional issues. The Farmers' Union is a weak organization numerically; according to its own officials its membership does not exceed 500, but there has been undoubtedly a considerable number of Farmers' Union sympathizers who have not joined the organization. Fusion of the two bodies has become imperative. The basis of the proposed fusion is that the U.F.M. having adopted constitutional changes that are acceptable to the Farmers' Union, will absorb the smaller body. In the interests of the farmers of the province it is to be hoped that the merging of the two organizations will be followed by a large increase in the active membership.

As to the acceptance of grants from commercial bodies it was shown to the satisfaction of the convention that the grant from the U.G.G. was not for services rendered but for general educational purposes, that no strings had been attached to it and no clubs wielded over the association's head. This false impression has, however, been assiduously spread throughout Manitoba and is widely believed. Accordingly the convention ruled against the principle of grants from commercial bodies. The membership fee was increased to \$3.00. No announcement has as yet been made regarding further plans to be adopted but the condition of the association's finances requires an early solution of the problem.

In Alberta the resolution to discontinue the grant from the U.G.G. failed even to secure a seconder. Apparently the apprehension that has recently arisen regarding the grant in Manitoba has not extended to that province. The most important matter before the Calgary convention was the issue of an interprovincial co-ordinating agency. The fraternal delegate from Saskatchewan mentioned it and spoke of compromise. President Wood made it clear that he did not consider the Canadian Council of Agriculture satisfactory as at present constituted, but said that it might be found difficult to evolve an organization that would

be practicable and give satisfactory results. The United Farmers of Canada, he said, had a name which implied a Dominion wide organization with some kind of central control. To this he was opposed. The published reports of Mr. Wood's speech called forth a telegram from W. M. Thrasher, secretary of the U.F.C., quoting that organization's constitutional provision for affiliation with other provincial organizations having similar objects. The whole matter was referred to the executive which will report to the next convention.

The interest shown by the U.F.C. in affiliation at this time is most significant. There is no doubt but that the original idea of that body was to have a national organization with provincial branches. Some kind of super-organization, based on a majority vote, was in mind. This idea has not met with approval in the other provinces. It is now evident that the Saskatchewan organization is prepared to make concessions on the point. The line between central and provincial authority may be shifted to grant an acceptable measure of provincial autonomy. The location of this line would be the vital question in forming an alignment of provincial associations in a new national affiliation.

Whatever the outcome of the present situation the interests of the farmers demand the continuance of a national body to voice their interests on national questions. The great bulk of their economic problems are national rather than provincial in character, requiring a co-ordinating agency which shall speak the united voice of the organized farmers of Canada. One of the chief criticisms levelled in Saskatchewan at the Canadian Council of Agriculture is that before a policy can be adopted it must have the support of all the constituent bodies. It will inevitably be found again, as it was found before, however, that a very considerable degree of unanimity between the constituent bodies is necessary in pronouncing on vital issues. It will also be found that the experience of those connected with the commercial bodies, including the pools, is an invaluable asset in the formulation of policies, and that it should be made available to the co-ordinating body either through membership or otherwise. Furthermore we believe that if a new alignment of provincial organizations is to be made it should be on the foundation of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The achievements of that body should not be forgotten. Speaking as it has done for the organized farmers of Canada it has had a salutary effect on public policy in this country. It has an accumulated fund of experience and information the value of which is beyond computation. It would be a mistaken policy of the gravest kind if this experience and information were not retained and made available in the future. There never was an issue before the organized farmers where the admonition to make haste slowly was more appropriate. The one consideration to keep in mind is the best interests of the farmer. It was for the protection of his interests that he called the organizations into being in the first place and for which he has maintained them for a quarter of a century. In planning for the future sharp breaks with the past are as unwise as they are unnecessary.

## Fruit and Flower Gardens

Visitors from other countries often remark the absence of fruit and flower gardens on the prairies and immigrants often regret the gardens they have left at home. The work of the fruit breeders the experimental farms and private experimenters has now demonstrated that no prairie farm need be without its fruit and flower garden. We can grow on these prairies an abundance of crab apples, plums, cherries, currants, goose-

berries, raspberries, strawberries, together with our excellent hardy native fruits, such as pin cherries, choke cherries, high bush cranberries, buffalo berries, elderberries and several nut-bearing trees. All these can be grown in every farm garden on the prairie and even today there are several standard apples of excellent quality that may be grown wherever conditions are made favorable.

The first and only important requisite to the establishment of a beautiful fruit and flower garden around every farm home is the planting of wind breaks and shelter belts. All the trees necessary for planting these wind breaks and shelter belts are donated free to any settler by the Dominion government. There is only a small amount of labor involved in the preparation for the planting of a shelter belt. All those farm homes that are without shelter belts today can begin planting in the spring of 1929. All that is necessary is to put in an application immediately (at any rate not later than March 1) to the Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and ask for 1,000 or 5,000 trees. The application will be filed and printed instructions immediately sent out for the preparation of the land. Government inspectors will visit the applicant during the summer and assist in laying out the plantation, then in the spring of 1929 the trees will arrive for planting.

Just as soon as the trees for the shelter belt and wind break are planted a beginning can be made with the fruit and flower garden and year by year it can be added to until within five years every farm home can be picking in its own garden the great majority of the fruits required for eating raw and for cooking.

No one single effort will bring greater satisfaction and comfort to the farm home than a good plantation of trees and a fruit, flower and vegetable garden. Furthermore, it is financial investment, because every cent wisely expended in this direction will add from five to ten cents to the market value of the farm, in addition to improving the health of the family. There should be 100,000 applications go into the Indian Head Forestry Station within the next three weeks.

## The Tariff Board

The charge made by T. W. Bird, M.P. at the United Farmers' convention at Portage la Prairie that the government is using the Tariff Board to excuse its own lack of action on the tariff is somewhat premature. The Tariff Board had only nicely begun to operate before the last session of parliament. In the order-in-council appointing the Board it is stated:

The duties of the board shall be to enquire into and hear representations on all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation as may be directed by the minister of finance and to advise the minister in regard thereto.

Having had but few cases placed before it the Board would have but little advice to give to the finance minister prior to the last session of parliament. During the past year, however, the Board has considered a large number of cases and it may be assumed has provided the minister of finance with a good deal of advice. The justification which the government had a year ago for not considering the tariff will not, therefore, be valid at the present time.

If the Tariff Board has been advising the minister in regard to the various cases which have come before it, then the minister must have ample advice on which to frame legislation for the present session of parliament. The public will reasonably expect when the budget comes down that consideration will be given to the applications already heard. Then and then only will it be possible to know whether the government is shielding itself behind the Tariff Board. In the meantime it should not be overlooked that the

public by means of evidence given before the Tariff Board has had an opportunity to secure more information regarding the effect of the tariff than during any similar period in Canadian history. Every effort should be made to have the government make available to the public the evidence taken before the Tariff Board. It is a veritable encyclopedia of information on tariff matters.

### Learning Canadian History

In an address delivered in Winnipeg on January 13, Hon. R. B. Bennett, the new leader of the Conservative party of Canada, urged all Canadians to learn the history of their own country, to read the stories of the struggles of the early pioneers and to study the lives of Canadian statesmen of all political parties. No better advice has ever been given to the Canadian people. Only those who know the history of a country, the story of its development and are familiar with its traditions and its institutions become thoroughly imbued with that love of country which is the foundation of national greatness.

The people of Great Britain and the United States are probably on the average better informed upon the history and traditions of their own countries than are Canadians. As a consequence national patriotism and national consciousness and national pride are more highly developed than in our Dominion. There are several reasons why this is true and one of the most important relates to the source of reading matter.

Most Canadian boys and girls leave school before they have learned very much history or become thoroughly acquainted with Canadian institutions, ideals and developments. Their knowledge of history is consequently acquired in later years from books, periodicals or the daily press. In no small degree the people of the United States and Great Britain have learned the history of their country from their periodical press which is

remarkably well developed in both countries.

In Canada the total number of magazines in the English language published in the year 1927 was approximately 8,000,000 copies. During the same year there were imported from the United States and purchased by the Canadian people no less than 60,000,000 copies of American magazines. In other words the larger proportion of the Canadian English reading people are learning more of American history, American traditions, ideals and progress, than they are of Canadian. This is one of the factors which explains the enormous exodus of the Canadian people to the south.

All Canadian people have the greatest admiration, respect, good-will and friendship for our great American neighbor, but we realize at the same time that we have a problem of mighty magnitude in the development of our own nation. The periodical reading matter of a people has a profound effect upon their outlook. Today the people of Canada are reading chiefly periodical literature which diverts their attention from the problems of their own country and interests them more in the problems and developments of another nation. The chief reason for this remarkable situation, which prevails in no other country on earth, is that the fiscal policy of Canada is designed to prevent the development of magazines in Canada and to encourage the circulation of American magazines into every corner of the Dominion. Almost everything used in the production of Canadian magazines is heavily taxed while train loads of American magazines come into Canada duty free. This is the chief reason why our news stands are loaded with imported magazines rather than Canadian.

There is an application now before the Tariff Board to have these discriminatory taxes removed from the Canadian publishing industry in order to provide the Canadian people with periodical reading matter relating to their own country.

### Reforming the Calendar

It is a great convenience to a considerable proportion of the human race that each week consists of seven days. On the other hand it is an inconvenience to the same people that the months are of uneven lengths. The first great calendar reformer was Julius Caesar, and the calendar he adopted was practically the one in use today, with the names of the months, the days in the month and the leap year provision about the same. After doing duty for 2,000 years it could now be revised to advantage. The suggested revisions have been approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations and are likely in time to be adopted internationally.

The proposed new calendar would contain 13 months, the extra one being inserted between June and July and called Sol. Each month would begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. The extra day provided by leap year would come on June 29. Easter would always be celebrated on April 8 and Christmas Day would be kept on Sunday, December 22. An extra day would have to be provided and this would come between December and January, and would be celebrated as an international holiday throughout the Western world.

Interest in the question has been stimulated by the recent visit to Canada of Moses B. Cotsworth, its leading advocate. Mr. Cotsworth was formerly engaged as statistician for the North Eastern Railway in England, and while engaged in that capacity saw the great disadvantage in compiling monthly reports when the months were of unequal length, though this is only one of the many inconveniences of the calendar now in use. Many of the problems that are engaging the attention of humanity are of more importance than the reform of the calendar, but that does not mean that this reform is not needed. If it were adopted internationally the new calendar would certainly be an improvement over the present one.



Inspiration!



# The Most Stupendous Introductory Offer Ever Made in Canada!

The Money Saved on Initial Distributive Costs is being Given Away FREE to our MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

A \$1 Order  
Can WIN  
**\$1,150.00**

## Mox Laboratories of Canada Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Have decided that the LOGICAL METHOD and the CHEAPEST WAY to get quick and extensive distribution for their goods is to place them straight into the homes—THUS SAVING THE PROFITS WHICH ORDINARILY GO TO WHOLESALERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS COMBINED WITH THE SUMS OF MONEY USUALLY SPENT ON EXPENSIVE FORMS OF ADVERTISING. They propose to distribute among their MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS in the form of CASH PRIZES—THESE SAVINGS. Every order for goods from \$1.00 to \$10.00 Qualifies YOU to WIN one of the BIG CASH PRIZES. Read our Liberal Rules NOW. 15 per cent. Extra Special Added Prize Money will be paid to the First Prize Winner, providing the solution and order for goods is received during February, 1928.

## General Rules

(Copyrighted)

1. The contest is open to everyone in Canada, except employees of The MOX Laboratories.
2. Additional puzzle charts on a good grade of paper may be obtained FREE by writing to The MOX Laboratories.
3. Every figure in this picture is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. If you are in doubt, however, about a Figure, put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.
4. This contest closes March 15th, but send in your solution without delay, as the FIRST PRIZE has an added value of 15 per cent. if your solution is sent in on or before February 29th, 1928.
5. When you have solved the Puzzle, put your answer on the coupon and remittance blank. Fill the blank in carefully and enclose not less than \$1.00 with your order. Be sure and mark the article or articles you want for the money you are enclosing. Note that the First Prize winner will receive nearly \$1,000.00 more in cash if he or she sends in a \$10.00 order for MOX or SUZETTE Products.
6. It is not necessary to apply the full amount sent in on any one answer. In other words, you can submit as many answers as you wish, providing each answer is accompanied by a Cash order of \$1.00 or more, for MOX or SUZETTE products. But if one of your answers is correct, the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the value of the prize won by the winning answer.
7. Everyone has an equal opportunity. You can win the first prize, \$1,000.00 Cash, on a Dollar order, but note that the value of the First FIVE Prizes increases if you send in more money. Aim to win the maximum value of the Grand Prize.

(Continued Opposite Side of Page)

### Correct Answer Absolutely Unknown

To make sure that no one knows the exact or correct answer to the Mox Problem, Mr. G. F. Gemeroy, General Manager, The Saskatchewan Farmer, Regina, Sask., and Mr. Hugh C. Anderson, Advertising Manager, The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man., kindly consented to erase one or more figures from the puzzle chart. This was done at different times, consequently no one knows just what numbers were taken out. Notes of these figures were made by Mr. G. F. Gemeroy and Mr. Hugh C. Anderson, sealed and placed in a safety deposit box, where they will remain until after the close of the contest. Bear in mind that the Puzzle Contest Department knew the correct answer before some of these figures were erased. After the contest is over the Contest Department will be informed just what the numbers were erased. These numbers will be subtracted from the original correct answer, thus giving the present correct answer.

All Mox and Suzette Products Certified as to Purity of Ingredients



### SOLVE THIS FASCINATING PROBLEM

The problem is not difficult and is quite fascinating, but to pick out all the figures and add them together accurately is a task that requires a little patience and skill. Add the figures in the picture thus:  $6+2+9+7=24$ . The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the puzzle. Every figure is complete and the puzzle is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures in any part of the picture except the word "MOX" and the shadow of the signboard. No part of the background is made of figures. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. There are no one's figures, and no zeros (0) in the chart. The tops of the 9's are closed and the bottoms straight. The 6's have a (1) and no zeros (0) in the chart. The curved top and the bottom is not closed. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. When in doubt, write the Contest Department.

## 220 Generous FREE CASH PRIZES 220

### No More Money Required in Event of a Tie

If You Buy \$1 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$2 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$3 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$4 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$5 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$6 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$7 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$8 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$9 Worth of Our Goods	If You Buy \$10 Worth of Our Goods
1st Prize \$1,000.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,900.00
2nd Prize 500.00	550.00	600.00	650.00	700.00	750.00	800.00	850.00	900.00	950.00
3rd Prize 250.00	275.00	300.00	325.00	350.00	375.00	400.00	425.00	450.00	475.00
4th Prize 100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00
5th Prize 50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00
6th Prize \$25.00	7th Prize \$15.00	8th Prize \$12.00	9th Prize \$10.00	10th Prize \$8.00	11th to 20th Prize \$5.00 each	21st to 120th Prize \$2.00 each	121st to 220th Prize \$1.00 each		

## \$285 EXTRA SPECIAL Added Prize Money

For Orders and Solutions sent in between February 1st and 29th, 1928, inclusive

In addition to the Cash Prizes listed in the table above, an Extra Special Added Cash Prize representing 15 per cent. of the First Prize Winner's Award will be paid to such winner, provided he or she orders \$1.00 or more of our goods on or before February 29th, 1928. The table below shows in detail how the special cash award would work out. The larger your order—up to \$10.00—the greater will be the value of your Regular Prize, and if you are awarded First Prize—the Extra Special Added Money will be larger also.

For example:—If your order amounts to \$1.00 you have an opportunity to win \$1,000.00 as First Prize with \$150.00 Extra Added Money if ordered between February 1st and 29th, but if your order amounts to \$10.00 you can win as First Prize \$1,900.00 in Cash, with Extra Added Money amounting to \$285.00, provided your order is mailed between February 1st and 29th, 1928.

### This is How the Special Added Prize Money Works Out

\$1.00 order can win \$1,000.00 in Cash and \$2.00 order can win \$1,100.00 in Cash and \$3.00 order can win \$1,200.00 in Cash and \$4.00 order can win \$1,300.00 in Cash and \$5.00 order can win \$1,400.00 in Cash and \$6.00 order can win \$1,500.00 in Cash and \$7.00 order can win \$1,600.00 in Cash and \$8.00 order can win \$1,700.00 in Cash and \$9.00 order can win \$1,800.00 in Cash and \$10.00 order can win \$1,900.00 in Cash and

Added Money if Total value of First Prize if Order and Solution is sent in on or before February 29th

\$150.00  
\$165.00  
\$180.00  
\$195.00  
\$210.00  
\$225.00  
\$240.00  
\$255.00  
\$270.00  
\$285.00

\$1,265.00  
\$1,380.00  
\$1,495.00  
\$1,610.00  
\$1,725.00  
\$1,840.00  
\$1,955.00  
\$2,070.00  
\$2,185.00

Mox Laboratories of Canada Ltd. Sask.

### SOLUTION, ORDER AND REMITTANCE BLANK TO BE SENT IN BY CONTESTANTS

My answer to the problem is \_\_\_\_\_ and if this is the winning answer send the prize to:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ Send me the articles that I have not stroked out:

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_  
Price \$1.00   
Mox Wonder Ointment 1.00   
Mox Health Fruit Salts .50   
Moxerine—the Wonder Antiseptic .50   
Mox Liquid Hair Cream .50   
Mox Hand Lotion .50   
Mox Face Balm .50   
Mox Wonder Hair Tonic 1.00

Enclosed find the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

PROV. \_\_\_\_\_

Price \$1.00   
Suzette Liquid Rouge 1.00   
Suzette Bath Salts .50   
Suzette Lemon Cleansing Cream .50   
Suzette Combination Cream .50   
Suzette Cold Cream .50   
Suzette Pomade Brilliantine .50

All prices quoted are postpaid.

If you have sent any money or any previous answer to the puzzle give date \_\_\_\_\_

amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and answer \_\_\_\_\_

IMPORTANT.—Be sure to Answer All Questions

Read Carefully

Draw a line through the articles you do not want. Should you wish to order more than one of the MOX or SUZETTE products, put the number you order in the small square beside the name of the goods. For example, suppose you want us to send you Two (2) Jars of MOX OINTMENT, stroke out all of the other articles except the words MOX OINTMENT and place the figure Two (2) right next to the words MOX OINTMENT.

**MOX**

Laboratories  
of Canada  
Ltd.

REGINA - SASK.  
Send for Extra Charts if you  
need them.

### This Is Important

Please use great care in writing or printing your name and address. Check your coupon over after you have finished it and if every letter is not real plain, write it again on a separate piece of paper. We are explaining this because we are anxious that our products shall reach you as soon as possible. If you are sending in orders for other persons, put their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper. (2103)



## You'll like the NEW HOTEL GEORGIA Vancouver

### When You Travel

Are you going abroad this year? If so, we suggest you carry a Letter of Credit. It is the most satisfactory method of providing your needs in foreign currencies. It acts as an introduction to bankers in all parts of the world, and then, your funds are drawn from your own Bank only as you draw on the Letter of Credit. <sup>30</sup>

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

187 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

## Here's Speedy Relief for Tender, Aching, Swollen Feet

Moone's Emerald Oil Must Give Complete Satisfaction  
*Or Money Cheerfully Refunded*

Your feet may be so swollen and inflamed that you think you can't go another step. Your shoes may feel as if they are cutting right into the flesh. You feel sick all over with the pain and torture and pray for quick relief. What's to be done?

Two or three applications of Moone's Emerald Oil and in 15 minutes the pain and soreness disappears. A few more applications at regular intervals and the swelling reduces.

And as for Soft Corns and Callouses a few applications each night at bed time and they just seem to shrivel right up and scale off.

No matter how discouraged you have been with powders, footbaths or other applications, if you have not tried Emerald Oil then you have something to learn.

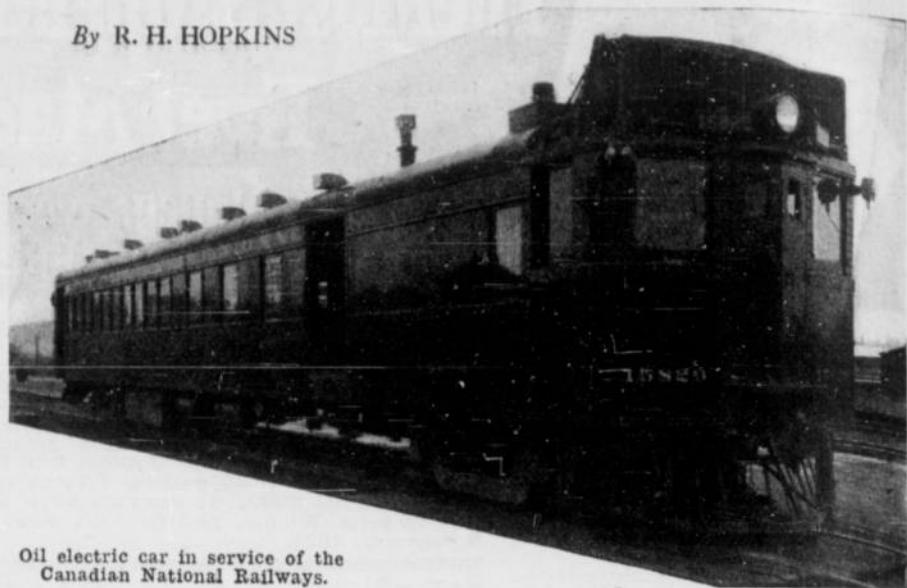
It's a wonderful formula—this combination of essential oils with camphor and other antiseptics so marvelous that thousands of bottles are sold annually for reducing varicose or swollen veins.

Every good druggist guarantees the very first bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil to end your foot troubles or money back.

The Grain Growers' Guid

## The Oil Electric Car

By R. H. HOPKINS



Oil electric car in service of the Canadian National Railways.

*A Diesel oil-burning engine provides the power—Electricity is generated and the car is run by motors*

THE Canadian prairie west has over 16,000 miles of railway. Aside from the main lines of the two great systems, this network of transportation facilities has been built to serve less than two million people. For, although the main lines were primarily built to give connection between the two oceans, they also give a full measure of local service to the regions through which they pass. In no other country in the world do so many miles of railway serve so few people. The suggestion is obvious—and has frequently been made—that the West has more railways than it needs, or than the circumstances warrant.

Every mile of this vast network of prairie railway was built for transportation to, or on the way to, market, of the products of the soil. The records of the two great railway systems of Canada show that it is in the hauling of the prairie crop that they find in largest measure their net profits.

### Frequent Service Essential

Of necessity economic and social conditions under which a handful of people produce 250-million bushels of wheat for export besides supplying the home demand for bread, differ from those under which with greater density of population export production is negligible. Such production is only possible if the necessary facilities, including those of transportation, are available. What is true in respect of grain is equally true in regard to livestock, dairy products and poultry. Along the railway lines that have a daily daylight train service of express and mails, as well as passengers, the farmers within easy reach of the stations are able to carry on their work under the favorable conditions so provided. Repairs to machinery can be secured promptly—ordered by wire and sent by express—cream is forwarded daily, and business visits to the important towns can be readily made. Compared with the haulage of 40 tons of wheat in a single freight car and say 40 to 50 cars to a train, from the railroad point of view these may seem to be minor services; but they are vitally necessary to the successful—that is profitable—conduct of farm operations, upon which, as universally admitted, the progress and prosperity of Canada in such large measure depend.

### The Tri-Weekly Service

Of the total 16,000 miles of prairie railways, fully one-third has a passenger, express and mail service only three times a week or less, and three-fourths of that mileage is served by mixed trains—that is by trains whose chief purpose is the conveyance of freight, with passengers, express and mails a minor consideration.

When the circulation of the blood is deficient the health and activities of the body are depressed. Whenever railway service is deficient in the agricultural areas of the West, productive activity is hampered and held back. An infrequent train service is usually slow as well, and more than likely to

be uncertain in conforming to the hours of the time table. The slow infrequent and irregular services usually given on branch lines of railway place a serious limitation upon the activities of the sections of the country dependent upon them and prevent the full scope of the activities of all sections of the present widely scattered farming population of the West. Even the daily train service which occurs during the midnight hours is far from offering the facilities that are so necessary to western agricultural success.

Of course as a business proposition the railways can only give service that will earn a measurably proportionate return, even though it does not meet the needs of the community. Bus and truck lines and private autos have entered into the earnings of the railways and still further increased their inability to give an efficient service on branch lines on the basis of a fair return.

### Bus and Truck Lines

On the other hand, the establishment of these bus and truck lines and in considerable degree the purchase of autos is evidence that the railways are not giving the transportation service, particularly on branch lines, that the circumstances of the country demand. Experience has shown that where there is competition between the two railway systems, the question of fair return for service rendered does not loom as large in railway calculations as when competition is lacking. The policy of cutting down expenses by reducing service on non-competitive lines as soon as the grain hauling season is over has been systematically pushed to the limit, as though the railway had no further or other concern in the transportation needs of the district, although these were in fact the only reason for its being built. These conditions have tended to develop a sentiment of antagonism as between the railways and the people that finds its reflection in the patronage of bus and truck lines and the use of private autos even beyond the true economic limit. Where the district served—or assumed to be served—by a branch railway does not offer enough business to warrant an efficient service, the lack of such service drives what business there is to seek other channels. The earnings of the railway are lessened and the transportation costs of the people are increased. The situation is detrimental both to the railways and the public, and consequently the general development of the country is retarded. The railways cannot better their service for lack of adequate business, and the people must have better service if they are to make progress. The condition is one of deadlock. The question is, "how to break the deadlock."

### The Oil Electric Car

Ten, or even five years ago, there might have been no means of breaking it. But the progress of invention seems now to offer that possibility. The self-propelled oil electric car has come into

frequent, if not as yet general use. Because of lighter costs of operation, it makes economically possible a more frequent passenger service than could be afforded by an ordinary steam train. So far these self-propelled cars are chiefly used for purely local passenger traffic, taking the place of the more costly steam trains, or giving an additional service where density of population warrants. Their general employment to give a frequent, speedy and regular passenger, express, mail and baggage service on prairie branch lines in the place of the present infrequent passenger and even less frequent and more irregular mixed train, would in large measure revolutionize living conditions and correspondingly increase profitable production throughout a very large proportion of the prairie west. It is true that freight would still have to be handled by steam trains, but the frequency of the operation would be reduced to actual needs, while at present, on lines having a mixed service, the train must run whether there is freight or not, thereby increasing costs of operation.

Figures are not available as to the comparative costs of operation of a steam train and an oil electric car. But there are certain capital and maintenance costs that must be paid whether or not a train or car of any kind runs over the railway even at monthly intervals. Assuming that the road beds and rails cost \$30,000 a mile, the interest charge at five per cent. is \$1,500. If wheat is to be hauled in the Fall, ties must be renewed and the track reconditioned from time to time. If this latter cost is placed at \$500 a mile, there is practically a fixed charge of \$2,000 a year against each mile of prairie railway, even if it is not operated at all for nine months of each year.

#### Runs in All Weather

The bus, truck and motor traffic that now gives the railways such general and more or less effective competition must use the highways—none or very few of them hard-surfaced—which become difficult in wet weather and even more difficult or perhaps impossible during winter, thereby disrupting the business arrangements dependent upon their service. The oil electric car can run on the railway tracks in all seasons and under all circumstances and therefore can always give service. It would seem to be good business for the railways to utilize the advantage that they possess in the ownership of the permanent track by the more general operation of oil electric cars to secure earnings that they now lose, and so help to carry their capital cost.

#### Attitude of Unions

Railway men's unions are naturally jealous of anything that may tend to lessen the employment of their members; and at first look it might seem that as the oil electric car needs a smaller operating force than a steam train their interest would be to keep as many men employed upon it as possible. But the objective of the gas car, by giving the public increased frequency of service is to draw to the railway business that now finds other channels. General decreases in railway business must be reflected in decreased employment for railway men. Conditions that would admit of the general employment of oil electric cars on prairie branch lines would necessarily greatly increase the number of railway men in regular employment because of the number of such cars that would be operated where there is no operation now.

It is true that the oil electric equipment necessary to give efficient passenger, express and mail service on all prairie branch lines would mean a large capital investment and that its operation might not show any considerable margin of net profit. The important benefit would be in the expansion of production that would result from the better facilities.

Having regard to the further development of the already settled areas of the prairie west, the question of improved facilities on branch lines in the prairies is one of Canada's major national problems. Stated shortly the question would seem to be, "Do the railways exist to serve the people, or do the people occupy the land chiefly for the benefit of the railways?"

# Ask the Woman!

It is the Woman in the home who carries the burden of getting results out of the Cream Separator. She runs it, she cleans it, she knows what it is to lift heavy pails shoulder high and tip the milk without splashing—to fuss with a greasy crank, to worry with dirty oil clogged corners. SHE knows the thrill that would come to her from a Separator that was always ready, always reliable, always comfortable to work with; that would look spic and span, smell clean, be clean through and through!

If the woman who manages the milk on your farm is breaking her back and losing her temper over a trouble-making, greasy, hard-turning old antiquated Separator, why not surprise her with a new one!

## New Ball-Bearing ~ Low Frame Stockholm

Do you realize that you can obtain a new Separator of the highest quality in the world, the NEW BALL BEARING, LOW FRAME STOCKHOLM, without laying out One Cent in advance; that it will quickly pay for itself out of additional cream profits.

These are the things a woman wants and appreciates in a Cream Separator: easy to run, easy to clean thoroughly, and easy to keep clean, no greasy oil holes, no cracks, crevices or corners, low down frame, easy to handle—reliable.

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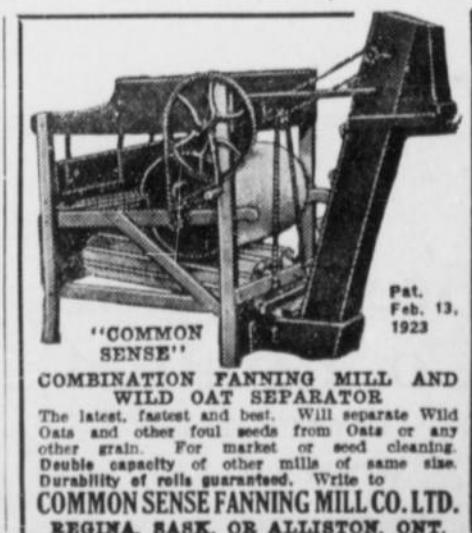
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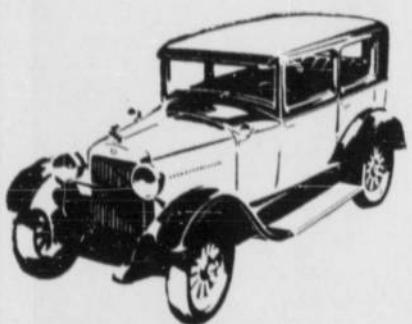


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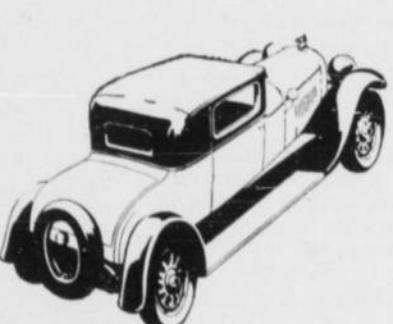
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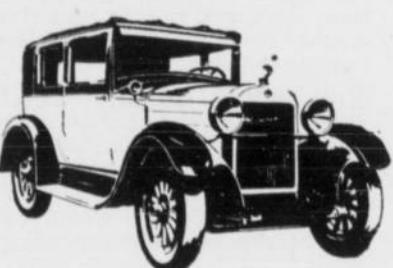
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**T**HERE has always been an air of mystery about Anticosti. This island in the mouth of the St. Lawrence is passed by every ship that enters or leaves that great waterway, yet to the average Canadian it is as little known as Labrador or Baffin Land. Has it any agricultural possibilities? If so why is it practically uninhabited? Has it natural resources of timber or minerals? Why are they not exploited? Is it a tourist's or hunter's paradise? If so, why do they not flock there?

Anticosti is about equal to Prince Edward Island in size. It is only ten miles shorter and four miles narrower than the Garden of the Gulf which ranks as a separate province and supports a population of over 88,000. It lies in the same latitude as Winnipeg, and boasts of a good summer climate. Though it has great deposits of peat, there is much land that can be cleared and cropped. Vegetables and hay and coarse grains do well—as well there as anywhere. Splendid farms have been established and the island may yet support a considerable farm population.

No part of Canada has a more romantic history than Anticosti. Jacques Cartier first sighted it in 1534. He named it Assumption. Joliet, the great French explorer, received the Island as a gift from Louis XIV. He made some attempt at colonization but his settlement was attacked by the English admiral, Phips, who, in 1690, captured him and his colonists. Later Joliet returned to Anticosti. There he died and is buried, though the location of his grave has been lost. In 1763 the island was ceded to Britain by the French and in 1774 it became part of Canada. Several other colonization schemes failed and it was not until 1896, when control of the island was secured by Henri Menier, the French chocolate king, that any development took place.

**A Private Kingdom in Canada**

Menier secured the sole rights to Anticosti for \$125,000. The fish and game had become depleted and he turned the island into a game preserve. There he spent his holidays, hunting, fishing and laying plans for the development of his kingdom. He built a villa at the cost of nearly a million. Nominally subject to the laws of Quebec, Anticosti obeyed the dictates of Menier. Hunting and fishing were prohibited; dogs were banished from the Island—they would disturb the game. Farms were cleared and a beginning made in developing the mineral and timber resources. These enterprises cost him a lot of money. When he died in 1914 his brother inherited his Anticosti estate and held it till 1926 when he sold it to the Anticosti Corporation for \$6,000,000, though he still retains the right to spend his summer holidays there.

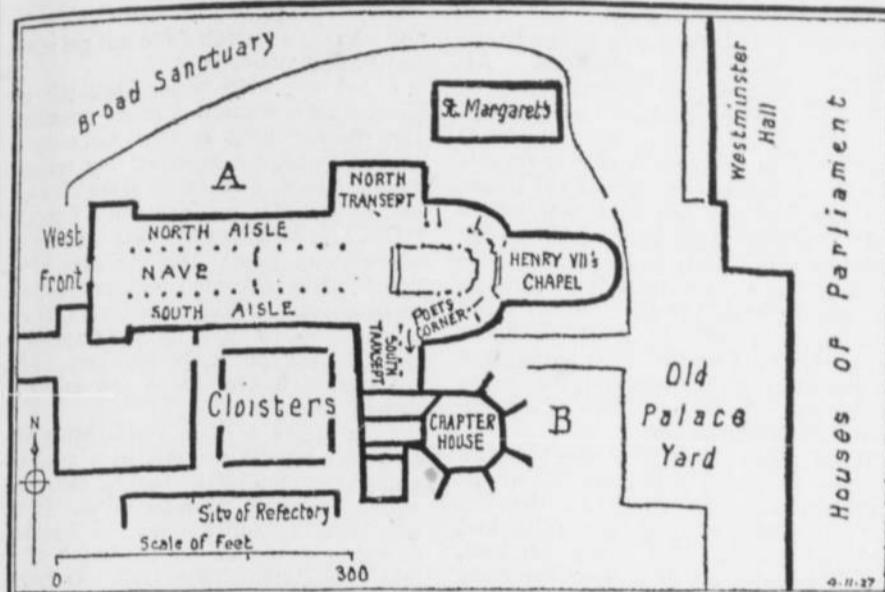
Developments on a large scale are now under way. Extraordinary precautions have been adopted for the prevention of fire. The law that rules is the code of regulations of the Anticosti Corporation. Dogs and liquor are strictly forbidden. Imported animals have to go through quarantine. No one can light a fire out of doors without permission. Deportation from the island is the penalty used to enforce some of these regulations.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent forest fires. Ten million cords of pulpwood await the axe and if fire ever gets any of it it will not be the fault of the Anticosti Corporation. The game is being preserved and the woods throng with deer. The corporation has its own game laws and none but the duly authorized can carry a gun or a fishing rod.

The pulp industry is now being developed on a gigantic scale and by the most modern methods. As the forest recedes the best land may be given over to settlers. There should be no dearth of them, for not far away is the thickly populated section of Old Quebec, where the sturdy sons of the habitant who still retain their pioneering instincts, are looking about for places to settle and raise "de beaux familiers."

# Westminster and St. Paul's

One may be enlarged the other is being repaired



Plan of Westminster Abbey. The letters A and B indicate alternate locations of proposed extensions.

THE work of restoring St. Paul's Cathedral "to a sound structural condition" is about half completed. For two-and-a-half years it has been in progress on the large scale, made possible by public subscription. There is still a lot to do, but so successful have the engineers been in adding strength to the building, which was giving evidence of rapid decay, that the encroachments of time can, it is now definitely known, be permanently resisted.

One of the tasks confronting the engineers was to strengthen the piers supporting the dome. Sir Christopher Wren had to make use of the materials of his time. The art of making cement as known to the ancients had been lost, and he made the piers of a core of rubble, which is ordinary stonework, with lime mortar; the core surrounded by a shell of cut stone. Re-inforcement of the rubble cores has been accomplished by drilling holes through the stone facings and forcing cement mortar into the cores under pressure. The facings are being secured to the cores by non-corrosive steel rods, like giant skewers, inserted in the drilled out holes. The iron cramps used by Wren had caused many of the stones to split. New stones have been put in place of those which had been damaged.

Wren used iron tiebars to connect the piers with the bastions, and many of them were broken. These had a strength of about 60 tons and have proven to be too weak. They are being replaced with steel bars capable of resisting a strain of 600 tons.

It is expected that what remains to be done will take about two years to complete.

One of the surprising results of the work is that when it is completed, scarcely a trace of it will be discernible. Unlike most great undertakings the success with which old buildings are repaired is very largely judged by the extent to which the work can be hidden.

#### The Over Crowded Abbey

The crowded condition of Westminster Abbey, the burial place of Britain's Great since time immemorial, has been causing discussion in recent years. A sub-commission has reported that "the time has come when the nation must decide whether or not Westminster Abbey is to retain the place it has held for centuries as the shrine of the nation's memories of the great men and women who have given noble service to the British Commonwealth, to science, literature and art. Delay in making this decision is no longer possible."

Two plans have been suggested by the sub-commission; one the building of a new north aisle in the grass space stretching from the north transept to the west front, indicated by A in the plan shown herewith and the other the erection of a new building on the site between the Chapter House and the old Palace yard running parallel to Henry VII's Chapel, marked B in the plan. The new addition, whichever plan is

selected, would be in keeping architecturally with the old Abbey.

Another proposal which receives some support, is to relieve the congestion by removing some of the monuments which should not be there. Says the Manchester Guardian: "The task of clearing the Abbey of the accumulation of monuments of no historic or aesthetic value that now cumber it would be a delicate one. But need it for that reason be shirked? Need a church that in the latter centuries of its history has attained a unique place in the hearts of Englishmen be cumbered forever with the inanimate busts and unstoried urns of forgotten mediocrities who now would have no sort of claim upon its space?"

Some of those whose remains have received interment in the historic edifice could, if stories are true scarcely qualify even as "forgotten mediocrities." Among those who, it is said, were buried there in past ages was a prize fighter. It is also said that an ancient noble, who no doubt was a valiant soldier, was in addition a valiant trencherman. He was lucky in securing the services of a cook whose productions greatly pleased his noble palate and equally unfortunate when death overtook the cook in the height of his career. The noble lord was greatly grieved at the loss of such a valuable servant and, it is said, had his remains interred with due solemnities in the Abbey. Whether the story is true or not it is certain that the authorities in mediaeval times were altogether too lax in their regulations concerning those who were allowed to be buried in the repository of England's Great, with the result that there is no more room for statues and only one dark corner for tablets. A suitable addition must therefore be provided or some of the monuments and remains removed.

#### The Abbey in Literature

The Abbey has inspired some of the noblest passages in English literature, but none of them can rival the concluding words of Addison's paper in The Spectator of March 30, 1711, over 200 years ago:

"When I look upon the Tombs of the Great every Emotion of Envy dies in me; when I read the Epitaphs of the Beautiful, every inordinate Desire goes out. When I meet with the Grief of Parents upon a Tombstone, my Heart melts with Compassion; when I see the Tomb of the Parents themselves, I consider the Vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see Kings lying beside those who deposed them, when I consider rival Wits placed side by side, or the Holy Men who divided the World with their Contests and Disputes, I reflect with Sorrow and Astonishment on the little competitions, Factions, and Debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the Tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some 600 years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together."

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## Royal Bank Annual Meeting

The annual General Meeting of shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada marked the close of the most successful year in the history of the Bank.

Sir Herbert Holt, President, in his address, dealt more particularly with general conditions throughout the country, but touched on many developments of great importance, more especially from the standpoint of trade and industry.

C. E. Neill, General Manager, reviewed the growth of the Bank to the foremost position it now occupies and gave to the shareholders an interesting insight into the part the bank is playing in all centres in which it is now doing business.

### Outlook Favorable.

Sir Herbert referred to the year's developments in industry, trade and finance as generally satisfactory. The foundation for the development which has taken place is sound. Sir Herbert declared that as yet there are no indications of industrial and commercial inflation. Production is not expanding to a point unwarranted by growth and demand and it is a noteworthy fact that the whole expansion has taken place during a period characterized by moderately declining prices. On the whole the financial situation in agriculture, industry and commerce is more settled than at the beginning of the period. Summing up the business situation, Sir Herbert stated that the "outlook

was never more favorable for prolonged prosperity in Canada."

### Necessity For Curbing Unwise Speculation.

In commenting on the annual statement, Mr. Neill referred at length to the importance of call loans, which represent loans against stock exchange collateral, not only of the Royal Bank, but of all banks. He pointed out that this was indicative of three things:

1. Increase in the number of securities available to investors.
2. Increase in the market value of securities.
3. Increase in speculation.

"In a growing country the development of its resources produces new securities. Prosperous times result in the enhancement in value of securities and for these reasons it is clear that the two first mentioned causes for the increase in Call Loans are at least to some extent justified. As to the third, it is obvious that speculation has reached a dangerous stage. The best-informed financial and brokerage firms are already operating on an unusually conservative basis by calling for increased margins, by declining to open new accounts and by restricting the liability of their customers to reasonable amounts. In times of excessive speculation, the lure of easy profits cannot be denied, but speculation can be checked and held within reasonable bounds by the financial interests, particularly the banks, and bond and brokerage houses."

## Previous Records Surpassed

1927

New Insurance written	-	\$ 77,576,008.
Insurance in Force	-	402,554,431.
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Policyholders in 1928		1,953,852.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

## The Bear that Wouldn't Tackle a Kid

A true story of a thrilling encounter with a black bear

By FREDERICK HENRY

THE black bear is as a rule a harmless inoffensive creature. Although I suppose if almost any of our city population and perhaps ninety per cent. of our rural population were to meet one unexpectedly in the woods, they would not linger to make Bruin's acquaintance, or to prove the truth or falsity of the above statement. Certainly as he comes "padding" down a narrow trail through the woods, with his short squat head swinging from side to side; his great matted fur coat seemingly slipping over his shoulders with every step, he is not a very inviting subject. One's first impulse is to give him room.

Being among the first of the pioneers in the wooded section of Northern Saskatchewan, just south of the big river of that name, we naturally had some experiences with Bruin. Indeed, I really believe the black bear was more numerous in this district at that time than coyotes are now.

Bruin could certainly make himself interesting at times, especially in the spring emerging hungry from his den after the long winter hibernation. Of course it was only a few exceptionally bold individuals that would visit the homestead, just the same as only an occasional individual coyote or hawk will molest the poultry flock. Most of them are far too canny to approach the buildings, but once they get the habit nothing but "lead poisoning" will effect a cure.

Just let Bruin take a notion to become a professional burglar and he makes the human specimen look like a poor imitation, his methods, courage and agility are immeasurably superior. It was all grist that came to his mill. He would tear the cover off the well in the hope of finding a nice juicy ham suspended therein. Bust open the woodshed door ("bust" is the correct word), for well Bruin knew he was more than likely to find a crock of butter, or possibly a well filled pork barrel in the aforementioned woodshed. And many a young porker has met an untimely end as a result of Bruin's depredations.

However, it was very rarely, if ever, that Bruin would show fight unless he was cornered or injured; but, in either of these cases, putting it mildly, he could get quite nasty, once aroused he could be counted on to see the affair through to a finish.

It is said that familiarity breeds contempt, so that must account for the near contempt which most of those pioneers entertained for the black bear. We were certainly familiar with him, for seldom a week passed but bears were seen, which invariably took to cover, and so if we were afraid of him at first our fears soon subsided and we took him as a matter of course. I would have you understand, however, that almost all of us entertained a certain respect for him, especially if we didn't happen to have the old trusty along. We all felt it would be just as well not to start anything under such circumstances.

But I remember an encounter with a bear that brought the cold sweat of terror out on me, the only time I ever was afraid of a bear. I believe it was in the spring of 1905, after a spell of exceptionally mild weather. I was making my semi-weekly round of my line of traps. I had a string of traps laid out in a loop of about eight miles,

and on this occasion I did not get started until after noon.

I did not have much luck this trip, just a few weasels, but on account of the recent thaw it was necessary for me to re-adjust most of my traps, so that I did not make as good time as I had expected. In fact when I reached "Old Jim Drayton's" shack, about two miles from home, the sun was almost down. Jim informed me that the bears were out as he had seen tracks, and he advised me to take up my traps as we were in for an early break-up. After talking with him for a few minutes I passed on.

I had gone a little more than a mile and was striding along, at a good gait along a particularly crooked cattle trail which followed a small creek. It was now getting quite dusk. I had been carrying my rifle on the crook of my left arm, but as the trail was getting narrow and on account of the willows I had changed it to my right hand carrying it with the muzzle ahead. I was just passing around a large willow which overhung the creek and probably thinking of flapjacks, certainly not of bears, when, woof! not ten feet from me in the trail loomed a big bear and still coming. Big? He was as big as a horse!

So great was my surprise, I did the most foolish thing imaginable. Grabbing my rifle with my left hand, I pulled back the hammer with the thumb of my right and fired from the hip. I think the bullet had hardly left the barrel before I repented that rash act. As I fired, I fell back a step, thinking to put the willow between myself and the bear.

That step might have proved fatal. In fact only for a miracle it most assuredly would have spelt finis for me. My moccasined foot went into a hole between the roots of the willow, and I fell sprawling with a badly twisted ankle. My foot was as solid as if in a vice.

Every moment I expected to feel that wounded bear's claws in my back, but strange to say nothing happened. I should judge that from the time I first saw the bear until this time would be about five seconds, and from then until I was sitting up with my rifle at "ready" again, probably three seconds more, but I can assure you I went through an eternity of terror in that time and I believe that is when my first grey hairs sprouted.

My foot was still caught and I sat there for about half a minute in a cold sweat before I dared to move to try to extricate it. I couldn't imagine why the bear did not rush me. As I said it was getting quite dark and the bear was apparently still standing looking at me. However, I finally mustered up courage enough to twist very carefully around to get my foot free, not daring for an instant to take my eyes off the bear. Every little twig that snapped sounded to me like the crack of a rifle. I think that is the only time I ever heard my own heart beat.

Combining speed with care and still keeping an eye on Bruin, I made the best time possible getting to the other side of the willow. Backing carefully away, ready for instant action on the slightest move ahead, I gained the cover of the first bend in the trail; I then lost no time in seeking the haven of

## Figure Puzzle Contest

THE CORRECT ANSWER to the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle will be announced in the February 15 issue.

Everyone interested in the results of the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest should watch for the February 15 issue containing the announcement of the correct answer. Arrangements have been made with Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar so that it will be possible to complete all necessary details in connection with the announcement of the correct answer in the next issue.

Successful contestants will be notified by mail and should be on the watch for a letter either just preceding or just after February 15. Contestants should also note that the correct answer will only be announced in the columns of this Journal.

Watch for the Announcement in the February 15 issue  
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, - WINNIPEG, MAN

February 1, 1928

Jim's shack. I am sure I made it in a shade over five minutes. I completely forgot my sore ankle.

After relating my experience to Jim who was busy preparing the regulation flapjacks, he gruffly bade me "sit-in" and proceeded to make some rather cutting remarks about "kids getting panicky." I didn't say much more about it, but resolved to stay with Jim that night. After supper, renewing the subject, I asked Jim why the bear had not charged me.

"Huh!" he snorted, "I expect he was too tickled to move; knew he was safe anyway. Never knew a bear to tackle a kid no time" and so on.

With the natural intuition of the born woodsman I was confident that I had hit the bear. Yet just why he did not instantly resent the sting of the bullet with a rush of those terrible flailing claws and flashing teeth, was more than I could understand. Surely it must have been a mere flesh wound that he had scarcely felt.

Up to that time I had considered myself something of a bear man, but I must confess that I did not feel much enthusiasm when Jim announced that next morning, bright and early, we would slip out and get him. I was sure that by that time the bear's wound would be so inflamed and angered that he would be a veritable raging fury. On two other occasions in company with an older hunter I had witnessed the lightning-like rush of an enraged bear; once when a mother bear had been deprived of her cubs and on the other occasion when Bruin had been slightly wounded previously, as in this case. As a result of these experiences I knew something of the steady hand and nerve of steel required to meet such a rush and I will say right here that after my experience of a couple of hours before, I felt rather limp for an ordeal of that kind.

However, in times of youth a few hours sleep will work wonders with one's nerves, and so next morning, on which the sun rose bright and clear in one of those deep blue skies which are peculiar to the northern springtime and after a good breakfast and probably a little more than necessary preparation in "oiling up" adjusting moccasins, etc., on my part, we started out to get the bear.

As we silently approached the scene of my last night's encounter I could see from the set expression of Jim's face and by the narrowing of his eyes that he was not quite as unconcerned as he professed to be and that he quite realized the seriousness of the situation.

And I must say here, that a better escort for an excursion of this kind could not have been found in all those northern woods.

Brave hearted, and with the trained eye and tested nerves of the man who lives outdoors, when Jim's rifle spoke his bullet invariably found its mark.

By this time we were near the large willow that might have been the mark of my Waterloo. There was the bear exactly as I had left him the night before, but—dead as a doornail! his front legs doubled back under him and his hind legs stretched out behind. He had not even rolled over but lay thus on his belly. The ball had struck him fairly between the eyes, leaving a hole in the back of his head in which one could drop an egg.

Jim said he never saw a "purtier shot" which for Jim was saying quite a lot, in fact it was a very pretty compliment indeed. I didn't say anything about it being pure luck, but took the credit as Jim always claimed there was no such thing as luck anyway. While we were skinning the bear, however, Jim could not refrain from making more caustic remarks, relative to his opinion of anyone getting "scart" of a dead bear.

I merely said I had seen lots of dead bears, I wasn't a bit afraid of and incidentally a few live ones as well.

I further remarked that he might bump up against one some day under circumstances which might prove embarrassing to him. Jim merely snorted after his fashion and I let it go at that, consoling myself that I was more familiar with the circumstances than he and very thankful that luck was with me for once and that I was still in the land of the living and at least twenty dollars better off for the adventure.

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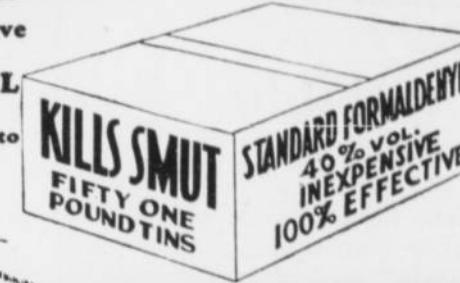
Sow the seed the same day as treated and disinfect everything that touches seed, including the drill, with the same Formaldehyde solution. Standard Formaldehyde is also good for oats, barley and other grains and vegetables—prevents scab in potatoes.



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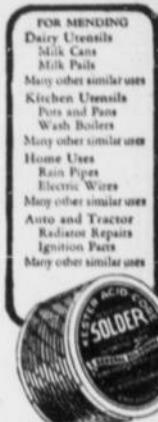
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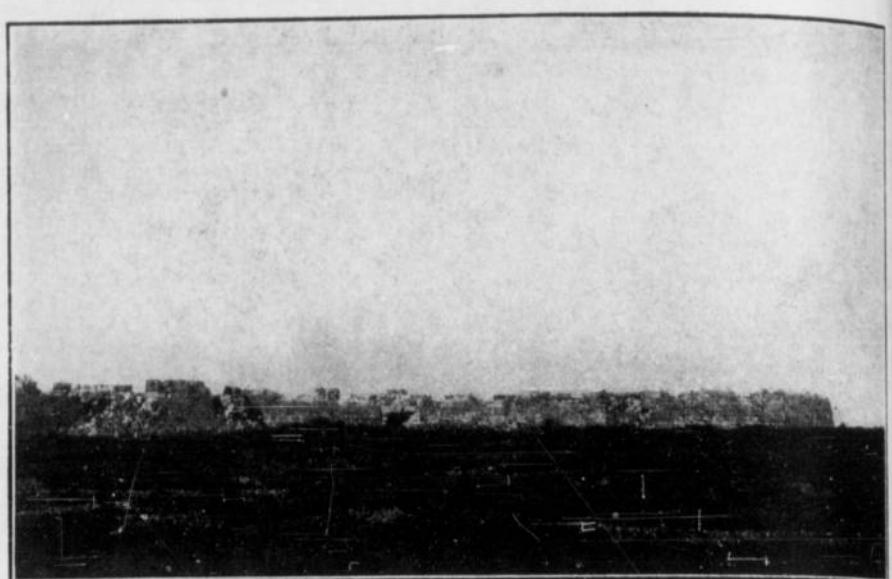
right time always, and to wake you on the dot.

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## Canada's Northern Port

Old Hudson's Bay Co. journal gives up information disconcerting to eastern opponents of the northern route  
By JANET MUNRO



Fort Prince of Wales, on the shores of Hudson Bay—the most extensive ruins on this continent. Built 1733. Destroyed by Admiral La Perouse 1782.

WITH the other records of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Churchill is an unwieldy, weather-beaten volume called the Journal of Occurrences, a more or less broken series extending as far back as 1824. In it is an account of the freezing up of the harbour and the going out of the ice, in other words the "goings on" of the ice, a burning question, figuratively speaking.

The harbour opens suddenly when the ice breaks up in the lagoon and goes out of the river with the tide. It closes more gradually, freezing from the shore to the middle.

While the following table represents the time for which the harbour is open under natural conditions, it is nowhere denied that it can be kept open with ice breakers all the year round, so that actually the length of the season for navigation at Churchill harbour is only limited by the length of the season for

which Hudson Strait is open for navigation.

The dates given in the table below are those of the final setting of the ice from shore to shore:

Year	Open June	Closed Nov.	Length of open season
1825	12	18	5 mos. 6 days
1826	11	22	5 mos. 11 days
1827	24	13	4 mos. 20 days
1828	22	Dec. 1	5 mos. 9 days
1829	10		
1833	18		
1834	21	Nov. 15	4 mos. 25 days
1838	27	4	4 mos. 8 days
1844	24	23	5 mos.
1846	10	28	5 mos. 18 days
1848	19	6	4 mos. 18 days
1852	13	28	5 mos. 15 days
1862	7	5	4 mos. 29 days
1863	5	11	5 mos. 6 days
1864	21	14	4 mos. 24 days
1892	19	11	4 mos. 23 days
1893	19	4	4 mos. 16 days
1894	6	19	5 mos. 13 days
Average	19	18	5 mos.

Longest season, 5 months 18 days, 1846.

Shortest season, 4 months 8 days, 1838.

## A People's Best

Biographical sketches of Canadian authors and artists

APPELLE'S Best, a book of biographical sketches of Canadian authors and artists by Dr. O. J. Stevenson, professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, is meeting with a reception from reviewers that should be gratifying to its author. It may be rather surprising that a successful book on such a subject should emanate from an Agricultural College, but it is not so surprising when the facts are known. The O.A.C. was the first institution in Canada to include a course in Canadian literature in its curriculum. When Dr. J. B. Reynolds, now president of the college, was professor of English there he established the course and gave a lead that has since been followed by many of the universities in the Dominion. Since he was called to the administrative field in agricultural college work the course has been continued and extended. It is not unnatural, therefore, that such a book as A People's Best should be written by the present head of the department.

The title of the book is taken from a poem by Wilfrid Campbell, the subject of one of the sketches. Campbell applied the term descriptively to the national spirit of a people, but, as Dr. Stevenson says in his foreword, "the phrase may be legitimately given a wider application and as a title for this series of sketches it is intended to indicate that the artistic achievement of a people is its best possession, and that those creative works which are an expression of the things of the spirit are more enduring than the material worth of the nation."

The book comprises 31 sketches, the subjects of which, with one exception, were born in Canada, or brought to Canada at an early age. The excep-

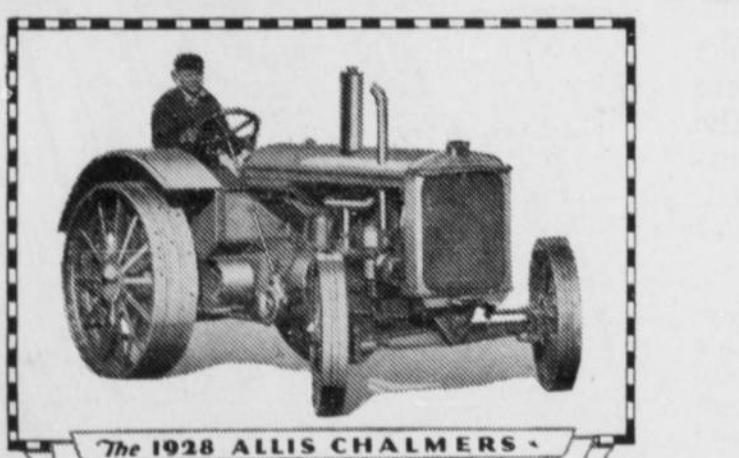
tion is Louis Hemon, a Frenchman whose Maria Chapdelaine deals with pioneer life in Northern Quebec. Dr. Stevenson, however, limits himself to one period of Canadian history, the post-confederation period. All the subjects of his sketches were born in the sixties and early seventies. The limits of space also enforce a rather narrow selection, even of the authors and artists born in this short period.

Place of honor is given to the author of In Flanders Fields. During the second battle of Ypres, in the spring of 1915, John McCrae wrote in his diary: ". . . For 17 days and 17 nights none of us have had our clothes off or our boots even—except occasionally. In all that time when I was awake, gunfire and rifle fire never ceased for 60 seconds. . . . At one time we were down to seven guns, but these guns were smoking at every joint, the gunners using cloth to handle the breeches because of the heat. . . . I have done what fell to hand. . . ."

It was in the intervals of caring for the wounded amid the horrors of those 17 days that McCrae wrote the greatest poem of the war. He was born in Guelph, Ontario, and won the Queen's Medal in South Africa. When the great war broke out he was a lecturer in medicine in McGill University. In Flanders Fields first appeared in Punch in December, 1915. Early in 1918 he was named consulting surgeon to the British armies in France, but on the day the order came to proceed with his new work he contracted pneumonia and five days later he died.

It is impossible here to even mention the names of all those whose lives and work form the subject matter of the book. Among the authors are Bliss

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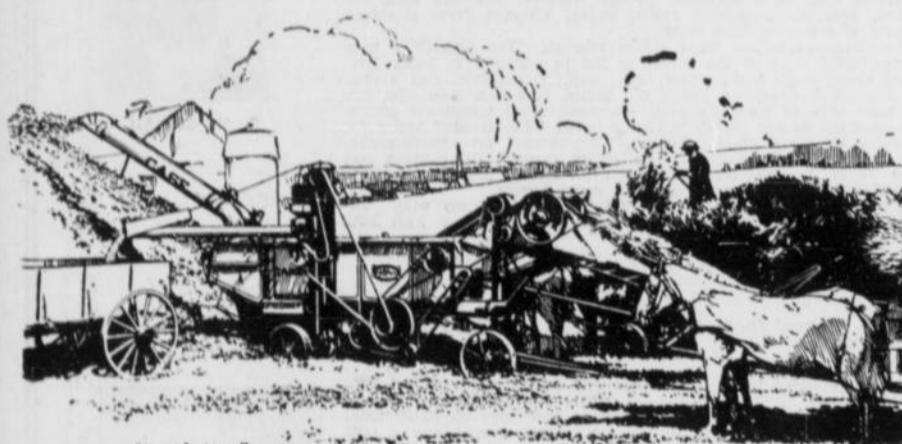
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## Can You Tie These?

J. H. Kitely ties a few of the knots and hitches which are required of boys and girls doing club work under the auspices of the Manitoba Department of Education



Fig. 1—The overhand knot.



Fig. 2—The square or reef knot.



Fig. 3—Sheet bend or weaver's knot. At right the knot completed and the reverse side shown.



Fig. 5—The double weaver's knot. Brake tests at the Manitoba Agricultural College have demonstrated this to be the strongest knot for fastening together two loose ends of rope.

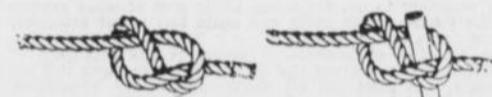


Fig. 4—Figure eight knot. The shackle prevents the knot from becoming tight.

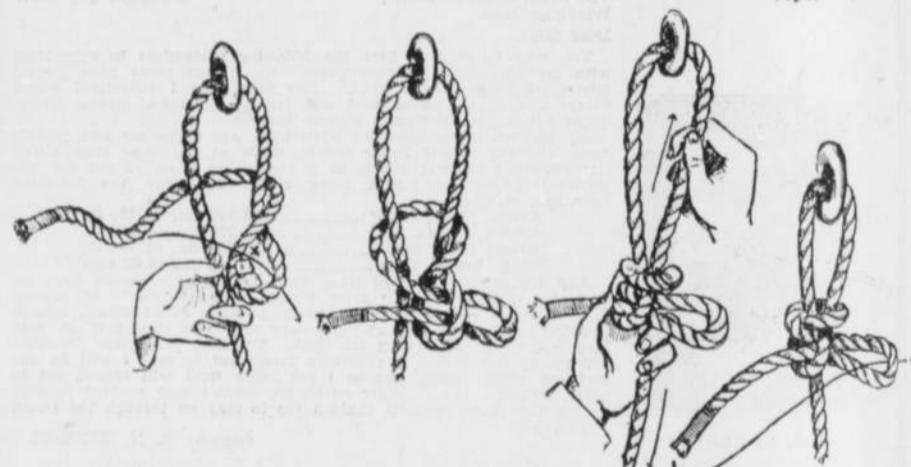


Fig. 6—Manger tie. Claimed by some rope experts to be the safest of all methods of securing beasts.

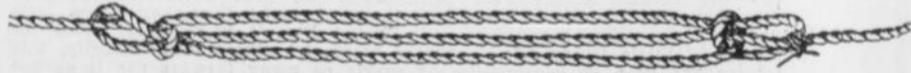


Fig. 7—The sheepshank. This is a simple method of shortening a rope without cutting it.

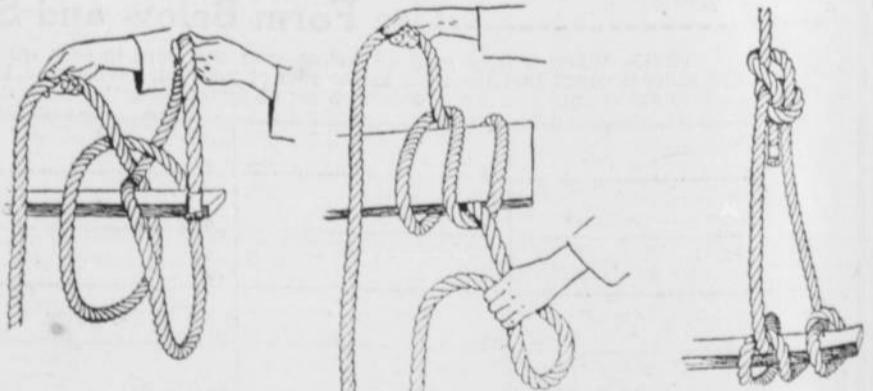


Fig. 8—The scaffold hitch



Fig. 9—The harness knot.

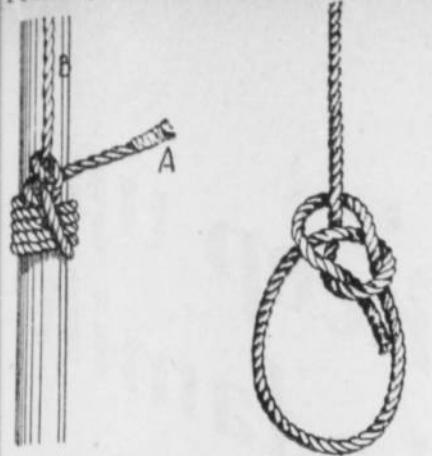


Fig. 10  
Well pipe hitch.  
Fig. 11  
Bowline (underhand method).

The Bowline is useful in tying a rope around an animal's neck when tied up for the first time, or for leading behind a wagon. It is the best knot known for forming a loop which will not slip and which may be easily untied.

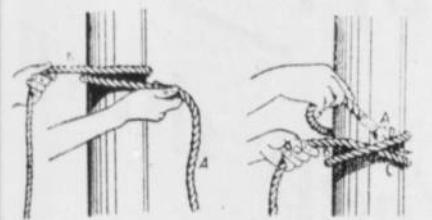


Fig. 12  
Tying the clove hitch.

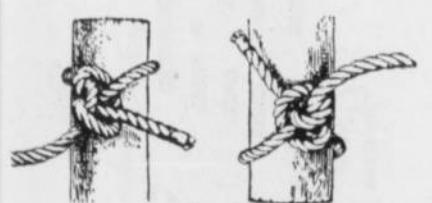


Fig. 13  
Two half hitches.  
At left, incorrect method of tying. At right, half hitches properly tied.

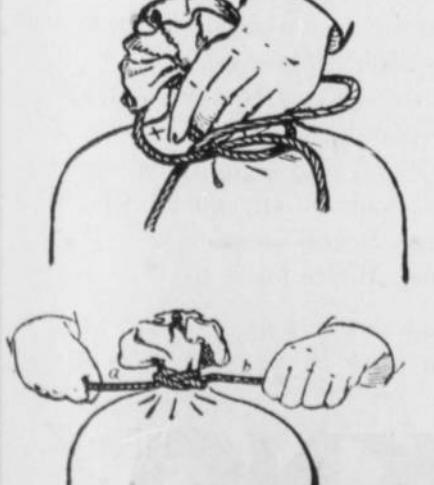
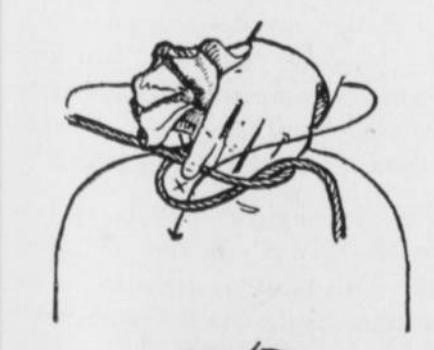


Fig. 14  
Miller's knot.  
There are several forms of Miller's knot, but they all have the same purpose, that of tying the mouth of a sack of grain quickly with a knot which can be quickly untied by pulling one of the loose ends as though the knot were being unwound. You will be disappointed if you practice this on an empty sack.

# 3 BIG THREE NOW Becomes BIG FOUR 4

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## Unusual Meat Dishes

How to make good use of pieces of meat which have a high nutritional value

By THE COUNTRY COOK

AT butchering time certain parts of the animal are too often discarded chiefly because of unfamiliarity or prejudice. And yet in big hotels one pays extravagant prices for chicken liver, sweetbreads, calves' or sheep's brains. Dressed up and disguised under French names, they are considered great delicacies. More and more, as food is being selected for its dietetic qualities, liver, sweetbread and kidneys are coming into their own. Perhaps one of the most amazing discoveries of modern medical science has been the use of liver as a cure for pernicious anaemia, a disease that until a short time ago was considered practically incurable. The new treatment prescribes so many ounces of liver a day for the patient. If that amount cannot be relished as a food, the liver is ground up, put in capsules and swallowed. Almost any desired food may form the balance of the meal.

The glandular organs are exceedingly rich in vitamins. That, of course, is the reason they are such a valuable addition to the diet list. All these organs require careful cooking, too much cooking toughens them and destroys much of the delicate flavor. Sweetbread is the thymus gland of a calf. It is prenatally developed and as soon as the calf is taken off liquid food it gradually disappears. A sweetbread consists of two parts connected by a bit of membrane. The round compact part is called the heart sweetbread, as it lies nearer the heart; the other part is called the throat sweetbread. Sweetbreads spoil very quickly so should be used as soon as possible. Before cooking plunge in cold water for one hour, drain and put into boiling salted water to which a little vinegar has been added, cook slowly for 20 minutes, drain and plunge in cold water again to keep them white and firm, then they may be used in a variety of ways. Calves' brains should be soaked in water for several hours, changing the water several times. Then tie in a cheesecloth and let simmer 20 minutes, in stock if possible. Use same as sweetbreads.

### Smothered Heart

1 beef heart or 3 small hearts 1 T. onion 1 tsp. salt  
2 c. bread crumbs 1/2 tsp. poultry seasoning  
1 c. strained tomato 1 T. dripping

Beef heart, calves', sheep's, lambs' and pigs' hearts may be cooked in this way. If the smaller hearts are used the time of cooking may be shortened somewhat. Wash the hearts, remove the tough muscles and veins at the top and the clot of blood at the bottom of the heart, dry with cheesecloth. Put the dripping in a pan with the onion, cook for a few minutes, then add the bread crumbs, the tomatoes and seasoning, mix well and stuff the heart or hearts with this, sew or skewer the top, sprinkle with salt and pepper, brown in hot fat in frying pan, put in a covered pan with one tablespoon fat and a little water, cook slowly for two or three hours, basting often. Serve with peas and gravy made by thickening liquor in pan.

### Liver Loaf

1 c. bread crumbs 1/2 c. lemon  
1 tsp. onion juice 1 egg  
2 tsp. tomato catsup Salt and pepper  
1 c. fresh pork

Remove skin from one calves' liver, cut in slices and cook in boiling salted water for five minutes, drain, chop fine and add the above ingredients. Mix well and form in a loaf in a baking pan. Brush with melted butter or bacon fat and cook in a moderate oven for one and a half hours. Serve with tomato sauce.

### Liver and Bacon

Cover with boiling water slices of liver one-half inch thick, let stand five minutes and drain well, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and fry in bacon fat. Serve with fried bacon.

### Liver en Casserole

1 lb. liver Bacon fat  
1 onion 1 carrot  
1 c. cooked tomatoes Pepper and salt

Prepare liver as for frying, cut in small pieces, season with pepper and salt, fry in hot fat till a golden brown and place in a casserole, add vegetables, cover and

bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

### Ox Tail Soup

1 ox tail	1 tsp. parsley
1/2 c. chopped onion	1 c. potatoes
1/2 c. carrot	Thyme or marjoram
1/4 c. barley	Salt
1/4 tsp. pepper	

The ox tail should be chopped at each joint, making the pieces from one to two inches long, wash well in two or three waters, put on to boil with two and a half quarts of cold water, bring very slowly to the boiling point, add the barley and simmer for two hours, then add the onion, carrot and potatoes, cut in cubes, salt and pepper and simmer for 30 minutes, add thyme, parsley or marjoram; heat well and serve with pieces of the ox tail.

### Calf's Brain Toast

1 cooked brain	1 T. milk
2 T. milk	Toast
3 eggs	Salt and pepper
Butter	

Skin and chop the cooked calf's brain rather coarsely. Beat the eggs well, add the milk, stir in the chopped brains, the pepper and salt. Melt one tablespoon of butter in a pan and add the brain and egg mixture, stir constantly over a slow fire until it barely thickens. If cooked too much the mixture will be tough. Serve on toast.

### Broiled Sweetbreads

Cook a sweetbread as directed, split crosswise, sprinkle with salt and pepper and broil over the fire for about five minutes. Serve with lemon butter.

### Lemon Butter

1/4 c. butter 2 T. lemon juice  
Melt the butter and add the lemon juice slowly. Pour over the sweetbreads.

### Sweetbread Country Style

Parboil sweetbread, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Arrange in baking dish, brush with melted butter, allowing two tablespoons butter to each pair sweetbreads. Cover with thin slices of fat salt pork. Cook in a fairly hot oven for 20 minutes, basting twice during the cooking, and removing the pork during the last five minutes of the cooking.

### Tripe Fried in Batter

1 c. flour	1 egg
1/2 c. cold water	1 tsp. melted butter
1/2 T. vinegar	Tripe
1/4 tsp. salt	

Wipe tripe dry, cut in pieces for serving, sprinkle with pepper and salt. Make a batter of the other ingredients, dip the tripe in the batter, fry in hot fat and drain.

### Lamb's Kidneys

Soak the kidneys in cold water for one hour, then cut them in halves and remove the white tubes and membrane. Place one on a skewer, then a slice of bacon, then another kidney, etc. Baste with butter and broil over a clear fire for five or eight minutes. Put on a hot dish, add more butter and serve with toast or brown bread.

### Roast Ox Tongue

Rub a fresh ox tongue with coarse salt and leave for three days, then wash it and place in boiling stock or water and simmer slowly for two and one half hours, remove the skin and rub the tongue with beaten egg and cover with plenty of fine breadcrumbs. Put in a covered pan and roast for half to three-quarters of an hour, basting it with hot dripping. Serve with brown gravy.

### Kidney Rolls

1/2 c. bread crumbs	1 egg
1/2 T. parsley	Salt and pepper
1 small onion	Bacon

Mix the bread crumbs, the finely-chopped onion, the seasoning and beaten egg together, spread on thin slices of bacon and fasten around pieces of lamb's or calf's kidney, fasten with tooth picks and bake in hot oven 20 minutes.

### Beef and Pork Sausage

2 lbs. lean pork	3 tsp. salt
2 tsp. pepper	1 tsp. summer savory
2 tsp. sage	1/2 tsp. thyme
2 lbs. beef	

Put the meat through the chopper, using the medium knife, add the seasoning and knead with the hands until all is well mixed. One may vary the seasoning to suit the individual taste.

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# Making the Best of Mission

Ways of creating a cheerful atmosphere when furniture is heavy and cumbersome

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

ANYBODY who has lived with mission furniture for a few years, knows how depressing it can be. Somehow the sombreness of the black finish and the lines of the furniture create a heavy feeling almost akin to gloominess. Still in most cases a good deal can be done to improve the situation. I once was faced with the problem of a living-room well supplied with furniture of this type—the massive morris chairs were of mission upholstered in black leather, the table was mission and so were the smaller chairs, while even the piano was mission. All were in good condition, but dark and heavy in the extreme.

Fortunately there was plenty of light and the walls were a warm cream, but if they had been dark the first step would have been to paper, paint or kalsomine the walls some cheerful color. As it was, I turned my attention to the windows which were curtained in plain dark green material. Down these came, and in their places up went draperies with a black ground on which there was a riot of flowers in rose, mauve, blue and green, with touches of goldenrod yellow. The dark background blended with the furniture much better than anything light would have done, and at the same time it intensified the brilliance of the pattern. For glass curtains I used a creamy yellow voile.

Our Toronto couch was previously dressed in a garb of nondescript green and for it I made a slip cover somewhat resembling that used on chesterfields. By careful planning I made the back and seat out of six motifs from the cretonne used for the hangings—three sections for both, with cording between each piece. As there was not enough material left over, I made the box pleated ruffle out of plain easement cloth of an amethyst shade. On the couch I put two cushions—an oblong one of blue and mauve striped denim, and another, triangular in shape, of medium blue with a narrow cord of goldenrod yellow around the edge. In the morris chairs I put other cushions of bright tones. All these colors were taken from the flowers of the cretonne and so blended with the whole scheme.

#### Book-bindings Provide Color

As another means of introducing color we flanked the couch with bookcases—just open shelves, firmly attached to the wall, on which we placed books with cheerful bindings of red, blue, orange, green, mauve and other hues. The difference these bookcases made to the room was very striking. On top of one I put a low pair of Dutch candlesticks with yellow candles; on the other I placed a taller pair of the same pottery, but different in coloring, holding blue candles. This sort of ware has a black ground on which are beautiful colors. Between one pair I set the mantel clock and between the other a Dutch vase filled with pussywillows.

On looking around I saw that the opposite side of the room needed a little "life," so from one corner I pulled out a bookcase and set it be-

tween two doors. Filled with books of many hues it provides a bright patch of color. On top I put a few more books propped up by bronze "ends."

In making over this room I used only pictures with color. Prints of famous paintings are so cheap now that anybody can indulge in them. For the frames I chose mainly dull gilt of different types as it catches the light better than dark woods. Flowering plants I found were a help in relieving the heaviness of the room—salvias with their brick-red flowers that bloom month after month; a caetus covered with scarlet at Yuletide; foliage plants and "Chinese lanterns" all contributed to the attractiveness of the room. Then I went in for bulbs, many of which grew in brightly colored bowls. The yellows of nareissi and daffodils, the rose and mauve of hyacinths, the blues and yellows of erucuses, the many hues of tulips created a cheerful atmosphere.

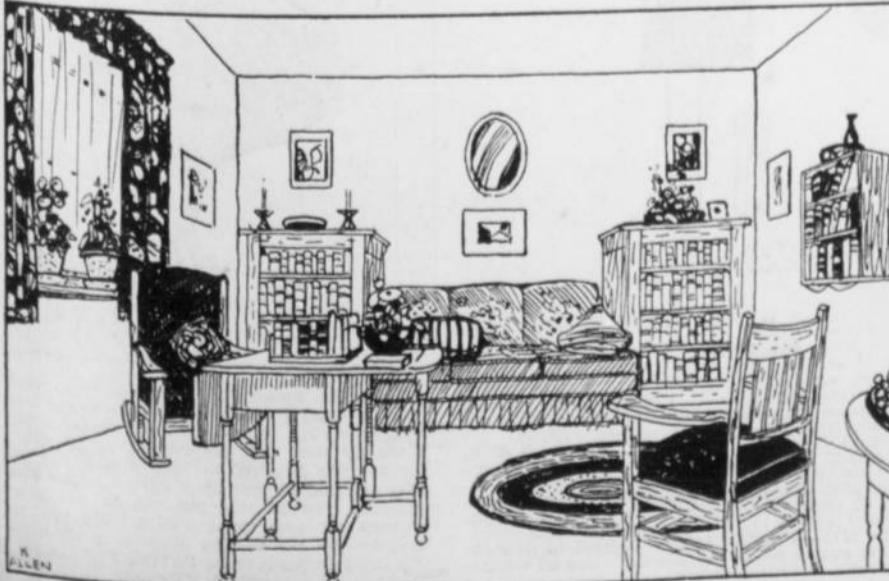
You will probably notice that I did little or nothing to the mission furniture itself. The idea was to draw the attention away from the dark pieces, and to centre it upon brilliant patches—in other words to render the furniture less conspicuous and to make the draperies, pictures, pottery and books the main attraction. The scheme worked, too, for when people came into the room they failed to notice the mission and became interested in the more desirable features. You can do just the same with your home as the cost is small and the investment pays high dividends.

#### Still More Possibilities

Besides, this is not the only way to solve the problem of mission furniture—and also by the way, of that heavy craftsman type, usually finished in "fumed." It is not as depressing as the black sort but is rather inclined to be heavy in appearance—slip covers can be used effectively for chairs if they are of the kind that can be fitted without much trouble. If the job is too big to undertake, rely on interesting cushions of different shapes and sizes to introduce the necessary color. One only, is needed for a chair. Painting one or two pieces of furniture is often a good scheme. A desk, for instance, if done in black on the outside and henna or peacock-blue on the inside is very attractive, or the entire piece can be done in a solid color, say jade green, Chinese red or a shade that fits into your plan. These brilliant patches must be confined to small areas such as a desk, a magazine rack, a tiny drop leaf table for magazines, or one of those hanging bookcases that are enjoying such popularity at present. Egg shell enamel or the new brushing lacquers are the best to use for the purpose. Occasionally a dining set of the craftsman type can be painted successfully, but before attempting the job make sure that the change will be in keeping with the rest of the room.

Runners for tables or buffets help to relieve the heaviness of mission, if

Turn to Page 46



**BOOKS**

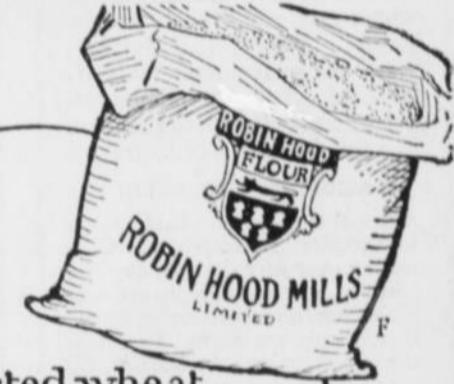
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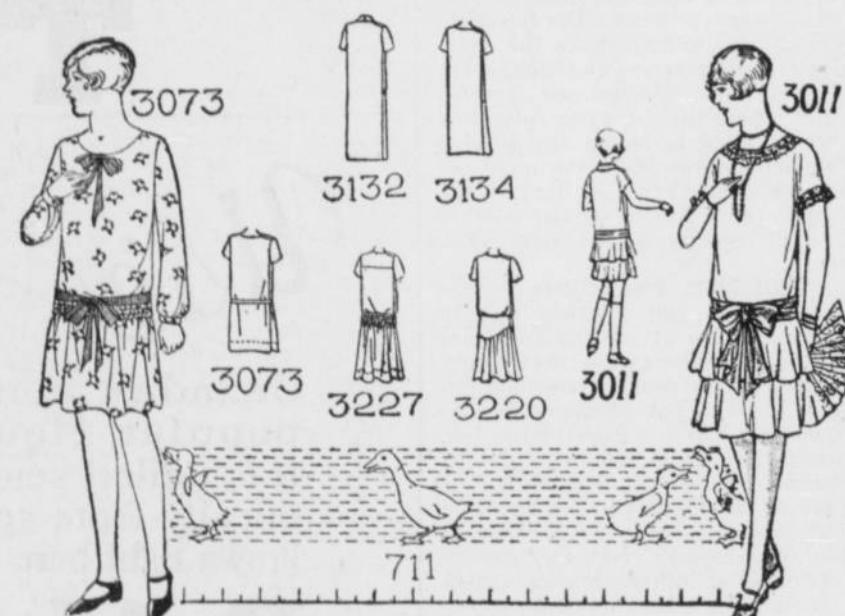
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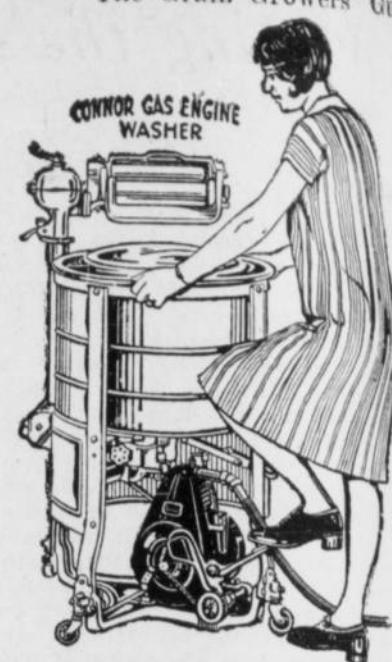
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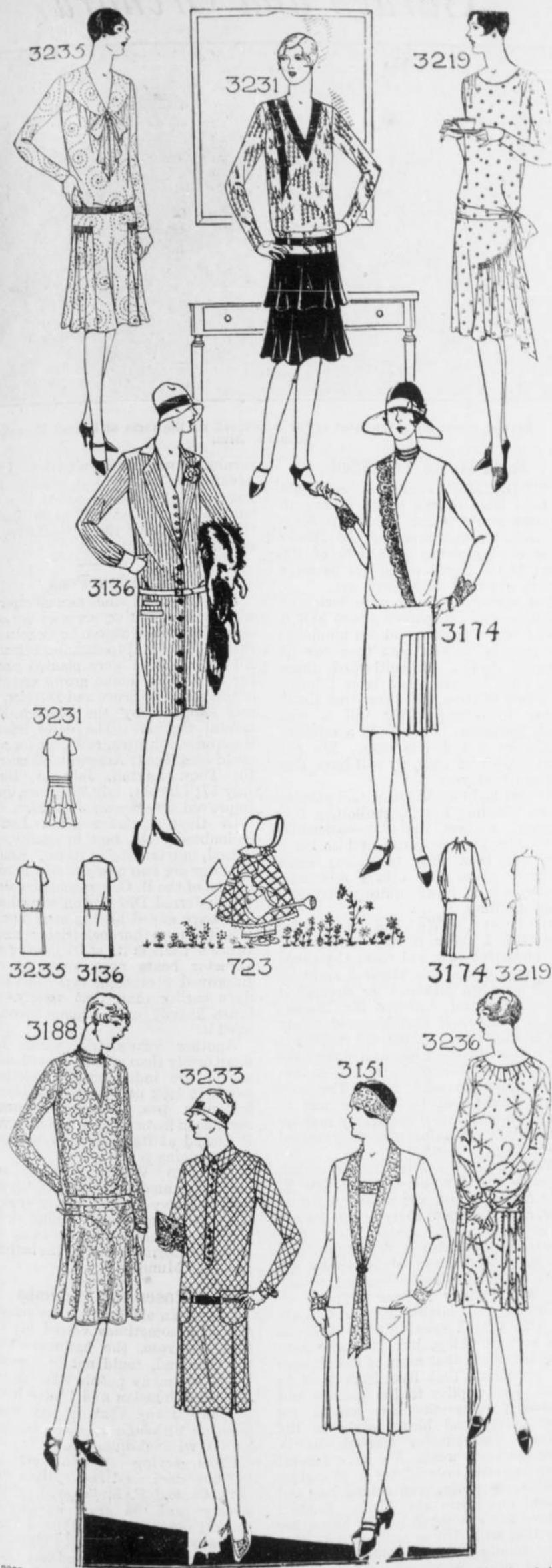
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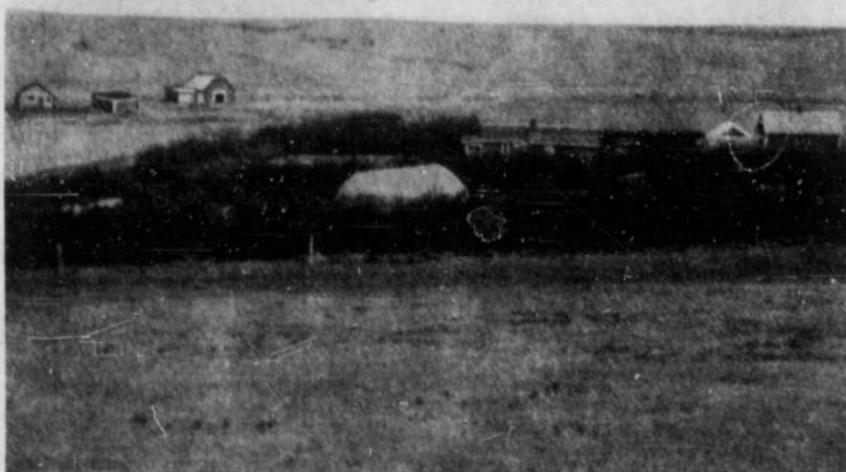
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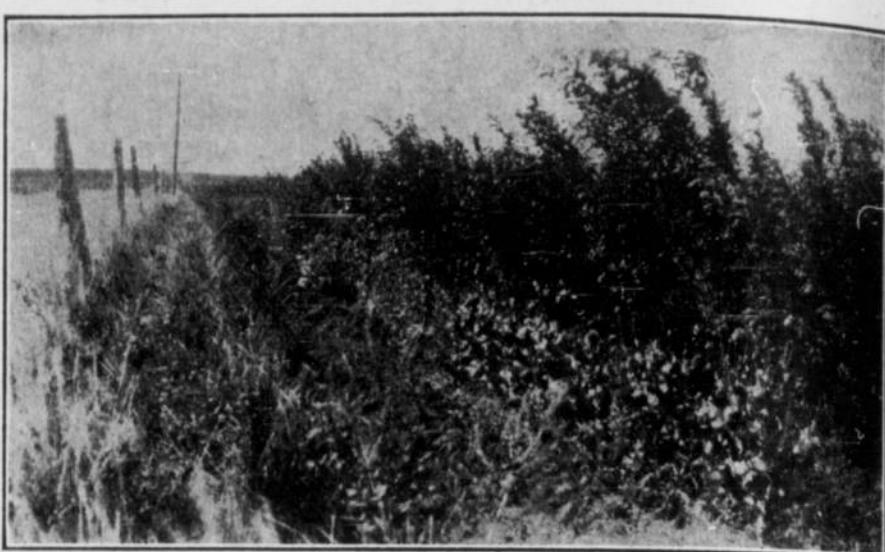
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Saskatchewan

## Garden and Orchard



Poppies grown along the front of the windbreak on the farm of Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

### Farm Home Beautified

I SOMETIMES wonder if one could take some of the people living on most of our prairie farms out for a stroll through some of the flower gardens growing on a few of the farms, if the result would not be more flowers growing than there are.

Last spring the good wife took our garden seeder and poured about half a pint of mixed poppies and ran up alongside one shelter belt next to a row of earagana hedge. I cultivated these along with the trees and later thinned out a few of them. The row was about twenty rods long. This fall it was simply gorgeous. There was a mixture of Shirley and double ones. We got about a peck of pods, so will have lots of seeds next year.

We also had Shasta Daisy and pansies galore, bleeding hearts, gladioli, a few larkspur, a few lilacs, honeysuckle, spirea, also another shrub that so far I have not been able to name; some called it an acacia, others a sumac. Whatever it is, it was quite pretty and sweet smelling.

And roses! We had a Scarlet Sensation, I think it was called, that had beautiful dark red roses the shape of a large plum—this bloomed right up into November, although we covered it towards the last. Also a Sir Thomas Lipton white rose that bloomed nicely and a Hansa red, which did well, but our yellow Harrison did not bloom. We also had another pink rose I cannot name which bloomed well. The only care I gave them last winter was to dump a wheelbarrow of strawy manure and took it off before growing started this spring.

We had peonies with blooms on but the hailstorm cut every one off late in June and they did not recover. Sweet Peas, a solid mass of them—these looked quite pretty on the table with a sprig of asparagus. Also a few apple and cherry blossoms and eight apples on one tree, but the hail got these also.

### Worth Busy Farmer's Time

Now any one might think from reading this that I spent all my time at this sort of thing, but you will note from the above that most of the flowers are perennials that live from year to year. This applies to the pansies and Iceland poppies—the last named are quite pretty and bloom early in the spring. The pansies started shortly after the snow went. We have several other varieties ordered for next spring, such as tiger lily, iris, columbine, and several new roses and lilacs. I don't believe one can spend money any other way that will give so much satisfaction—my family had a regular path worn around these flowers from looking at them. And the roses caught nearly everyone's eye that came on the place.

The above is not written with a view of "tooting my horn" but I sincerely believe that if more people knew about the possibilities along that line, more of it would be done. I was visiting in Nightingale, Alberta district, last summer and drove a few miles out of my way to see the Stoddby place. It was beyond description, situated on the highest hill in the district, nothing but sand, no irrigation. There were trees,

shrubs, flowers and fruit trees. I would never have believed it possible had I not seen it. All it needs is a little cultivation and shall I quote Burbank, "You must love them."—Harvey Hanson, Namaka, Alta.

### Garden Peas

Last summer I made a small experiment with peas, planting six varieties on the same date, the purpose being to compare them with regard to earliness of maturity. All six varieties were planted April 30, the seed being home grown except that of the varieties Bruce and Director, which was supplied by the Morden Experimental Station. The dates below are those on which peas, sufficient for a meal, could be picked: American Wonder, July 10; Thos. Laxton, July 15; Director, July 17; Lincoln, July 20; Bruce, July 23; Improved Stratagem, July 26.

Of these varieties Thos. Laxton is undoubtedly the best in quality, being indeed, outstanding in flavor. Bruce and Director are two new varieties introduced by one of the B. C. experimental stations. We preferred Director on several counts, and have saved all the seed possible to give it a more thorough trial another year. Bruce's fault is its short bearing season. Director bears peas somewhat of the Improved Stratagem type, but is some days earlier than that variety, and it bears heavily over a long season. We liked it.

Another year's trial places Lincoln more firmly than ever in our estimation as one of the indispensable varieties. It seems to lack no essential quality of the first-class pea. Improved Stratagem remains in favor with us as a later variety. If picked at its best, it is an especially good canning pea.

American Wonder, though an old variety, is among the best of the earliest ones, a heavy-yielding pea of good flavor and also an excellent canning variety.

None of these require staking though Director might perhaps be the better for it.—A. R. Munday.

### Roses for Manitoba

I knew an old Englishman many years ago who sometimes voiced his regrets that the rose, the national flower of Old England, could not be grown here. There are many people who labor under the same delusion and I have been able to show many that it was merely a delusion although so often accepted as a fact without question.

From trying the hardiest Rugosa hybrids such as Hansa, Blane de Courbet, Conrad F. Meyer, red, white and silvery pink, in order as above, also several others of this type, I branched out into hybrid teas and Polyantha, the little clustered roses, and have found a surprising number will live in an ordinary garden without any winter protection. The exception is a winter bare of snow. But now when snow falls early and often, very few, except the pure tea roses, can be depended on to die. Last season we found general Jacqueline, totally neglected during the winter of 26-27, bearing its immense blooms bigger the second season than it did the first and in two issues, early July and in September.

Captain Hayward was a dandy. Shown on next page is a picture I took



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## ANNUAL SALES

### Bull Sale

Conducted by Cattle Breeders' Association. Entries close February 11.

### Bred Sow Sale

Conducted by Swine Breeders' Association. Entries close February 27.

Held at

## Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon

MARCH 12 to 16, 1928

Send for Prize Lists and Entry Forms if not already received.

J. O. Donaldson, President  
J. E. Rettie, Sec.-Manager

of five large blooms perfect at one time. Gruss an Teplitz lives several winters and comes early into bloom although it kills back to near the ground. In fact all the roses are as well, or better cut off near the ground in the spring as the best blooms appear on the new grown wood. Gruss an Teplitz is one of the most satisfactory roses as it blooms all the time if the rainfall is sufficient. I have picked perfect blooms as late as October 10. It is a dark velvety red.

The Hansa, a Rugosa hybrid bearing dark red roses in terminal clusters is not particularly a rose to cut for house decoration, being too short stemmed on the individual blooms, but it is an excellent garden plant, and, if watered, blooms continually from early July to October. White Blane de Coubert is not so continuous a bloomer, and Conrad F. Meyer a silver pink Rugosa hybrid, with the tea rose leaves, blooms twice with large separate double blooms on long stems and is sweet scented.

The Polyantha roses are often called Baby roses and the flowers come in clusters. The bushes stand outdoors alright the last few years without protection. The varieties we favor are Katherine Zeimet, a white, first to bloom in clusters of white roses, double and faintly scented; Mrs. Wm. Cutbush, larger in bloom and lasting, a very bright showy pink. Edith Cavell, a dark red clustered rose with white eye; and Ellen Poulsen, a sweet scented dark rose.

We have found the rose Hugonis, a yellow single rose from China, as being not hardy enough for here, but we find Persian yellow and Harrison's yellow perfectly hardy, although they never bloom the same year as planted, because the blooms, unlike the roses described above, are borne on the old wood. The year after planting they bloom once prolifically each season. Soleil D'Or blooms the year planted and is half hardy. Its flowers are yellow with a touch of reddish in the centre and it is very sweet scented.

There are others doing well here especially F. J. Grootendorst an hybrid polyantha with Rugosa foliage. It is perfectly hardy with clusters of fringed dark red flowers from early July to late fall. The moss roses, pink, red and white, come along year after



Captain Hayward, a red rose, four inches in diameter, grown by W. J. Boughey, Valley River, Man.

year without fail, and attract rapturous attention from the visitors. Surely this is not a bad list of roses for Manitoba.—W. J. Boughey, Valley River.

### Not Hopeful About Grapes

Dr. Seager Wheeler's horticultural zeal has tempted him to experiment with a wide variety of fruit at his Rosthern farm, and from his work much encouragement to fruit growers has flowed. With regard to grapes, however, the wheat king is not optimistic. His remarks, after last season's observations are as follows:

"Beta grape again in the past season set a few good bunches of fruit, but owing to the cold, backward, wet season did not ripen. I question whether grapes will be a profitable crop to grow except as a novelty. Grapes are slow in getting established, but once established make good growth of vines each season."

## Two groups of cows on milk test



Both groups freshened in August. They were in the same condition and had same feed and care. Lower group gave a little the most milk in September, first month after freshening.



Beginning October 1st the upper group had Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic added to the feed. Lower group did not receive Stock Tonic at any time.

IN THE ten months' test (including September) the Tonic cows produced 44,072 pounds of milk, while the non-Tonic cows produced 27,152 pounds.

The Tonic cows made an average monthly profit of \$61.55—the non-Tonic cows an average monthly profit of \$18.06.

The extra profit over and above feed cost, of the Tonic cows over the non-Tonic cows for the nine Tonic months, was \$391.43. The Improved Stock Tonic cost 50c per cow per month.

## Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic

APPETIZER — REGULATOR — MINERAL BALANCE  
all combined!

PRICES: 25-lb. pail \$3.50; 100-lb. drum \$12.00; 500 lbs. at 11½c; 1000 lbs. at 11c; ton lots at 10½c per lb.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

## The Correct Answer

To The Guide's "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle  
WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN THE FEBRUARY 15 ISSUE

Arrangements have been made with Premier Bracken and Hon. T. A. Crerar to announce the correct answer to The Guide's Treasure Ship Figure Puzzle in the next issue of our publication. Successful contestants will be notified by mail on or near this date. Note that the correct answer will not be announced in any other paper than The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## RAW FURS

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Ship your raw furs by mail or express to  
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# Down Go Prices

## Two Big Firms Consolidate

— to cut down operating costs and thereby make Big Cuts in Prices. Incubators of both models are made of California Redwood — hot water, copper tanks, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, "Jiffy" Egg Turning.

Trays, Wisconsin are finished natural Redwood color. Ironclad covered with galvanized iron. Shipped complete—set up ready to use from TORONTO or WINNIPEG.

**FREIGHT AND DUTY PAID**

You take no risk. We give you 30 Days' Trial. If not satisfied, then send them back at our expense and get your money.

**WISCONSIN PRICES**

140 Egg Size \$17.95	140 Egg Size \$18.80
180 " " 20.50	180 " " 21.65
250 " " 27.50	250 " " 29.50
500 " " 55.00	500 " " 59.00

7% Discount if Incubator and Brooder is ordered together. Order direct from this ad. Send for

**New Free Book**

— shows larger sizes up to 2000 eggs — tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses, how to feed, care, etc.

**WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD CO., Box 1002 Racine, Wis.**

## Incubators and Brooders

### 1928 Champion Belle City

After 28 years of study and experiment, we are presenting this year remarkable developments in incubators and brooders.

There are six major improvements. One is Belcite walls, ten times stronger than wood. Others are new ideas in copper heating tanks, new type egg trays, in which eggs are instantly turned, self-regulating safety lamp, lamp support, nursery, and triple-walled doors, which forever fit.

For 28 years we have supplied poultry raisers the utmost in incubators and brooders. A million users know this. Now these six great improvements place the 1928 Champion Belle City beyond comparison. No one who knows the facts will consider any old-type Incubators and Brooders.

Our book, "The New Day in Hatching" pictures all sizes of incubators, 80 to 2400 egg. Hot-water and Electric as low as \$14.95. Hot water, Oil, Coal and Electric Brooders, 80 to 1000-chick as low as \$7.95. I ship quick — duty paid — from **Toronto or Winnipeg**. Book tells you all the best we have learned in a lifetime of experience. Send the coupon for it — free.

J. V. Rohan, Pres.  
Belle City Incubator Co.  
Box 81, Racine, Wisconsin  
Send me "The New Day in Hatching".



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Have doubled our shipment business.

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**HIDES - PELTS - WOOL  
SENEGA ROOT  
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Write us for shipping tags and special prices

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WINNIPEG, MAN.  
BRANCHES: MOOSE JAW, SASKATOON, EDMONTON



Sold at all Drug Stores  
Used the world over for generations  
E. S. WELLS, Chemist JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## Lending Poultrymen a Hand

Encouragement and advice from experts made available for poultry producers by departments of agriculture in three prairie provinces —

Industry grows rapidly in consequence

### In the Wheat Province

THE promotion of poultry production in Saskatchewan is carried on chiefly by the poultry husbandry department, and the extension department of the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, but the co-operation and markets branch assists to a considerable extent in certain phases of what is really production work, although it is more closely connected with marketing. For example, in 1923 the municipality of Arm River received the attention of a poultry promoter employed by the branch, who surveyed the poultry industry there, culled some of the best flocks, and demonstrated, by a model, better housing. Better houses and some community breeding have resulted with a consequent betterment in marketing. Assistance was also given last summer

employed by the department take this "refresher" course and discuss with the principal the difficulties met with during the previous season. In this way uniformity of field work is obtained and the men take with them the latest methods in grading birds and packing eggs.—W. Waldron.

### Alberta Undertakes New Work

The poultry branch of the provincial department of agriculture has been a pioneer in several fields of poultry improvement work. In 1908 a breeding plant was established at Edmonton on which to produce improved stock for distribution to farmers and other poultry keepers. It is now distributing stock to over 300 farmers each year. In the 19 years of operation the blood of the stock sent out from this farm



A provincial government approved flock owned by Mrs. A. J. Martin, Edmonton.

by the department of agriculture in culling commercial flocks in some 23 municipalities east of Regina. Other areas will receive a similar service from time to time.

This year new work is being undertaken, namely, the banding of approved turkey toms for breeding purposes. It is expected that from these banded birds the farmers of the district will in time increase the size and quality of their marketable stock.

In December of 1923, 1924 and 1925 the branch assisted producers to market their surplus turkeys. These birds were farm killed and dressed and netted the farmers good prices. Demonstrations were given by the department of agriculture at country points in the killing, dressing and packing of the birds, and as a result some very choice ears of dressed turkeys are now shipped direct from such points in Saskatchewan. In the first year each ear was a pool, but in the last two of these years all ears were pooled by grade. In 1924 there were two pools, a live pool and a dressed pool, but the cost of operating a live pool was found to be too great, and a dressed pool alone was conducted in 1925.

As the marketing activities of the branch are carried on not only to benefit the producers at the time, but to show them the results of co-operative endeavour until they can and do take over the work themselves, assistance, in men and money, and advice was freely given in the formation of the egg and poultry pool, which came into being in 1926 as The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited. This organization has taken over the turkey marketing work of the branch, but assistance is still given to the pool in commercial flock culling, turkey banding, killing and dressing demonstrations and in supervision of local committees when loading ears of dressed poultry.

At the moment five men employed by the department are occupied on poultry work in the field and, prior to starting out on November 8, they took an advanced short course prepared for them at the University by Professor R. K. Baker. This included grading and packing dressed birds. Each season men

has improved the productive ability of thousands of flocks throughout the province.

Fourteen years ago the poultry branch undertook to demonstrate the feasibility and advantage of distributing baby chicks. A Mammoth incubator was installed and shipments were made to many parts of the province. Demand grew and a larger Mammoth was installed in 1924, and with this machine approximately 20,000 chicks are being distributed annually. Never in any year has the hatchery been able to meet the demand for baby chicks. The installation of a second Mammoth is now being considered.

The provincial poultry branch was one of the first in the field in Canada to start egg-laying contest work. In 1914 a special building was erected and several contests were conducted which evoked a great deal of interest in improving production by trap-nesting and breeding from the high record birds.

Work in marketing has been carried on aggressively in this province. In 1917 in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, work was undertaken to improve quality, eliminate waste, and apply the principle of paying according to grade. Many groups of farmers were organized for co-operative shipping and a marketing service was established which in 1923 handled a total volume of 110 car loads of produce. The movement has since culminated in the organization of an egg and poultry pool which is now operating in connection with the marketing service, and which has a membership of over 4,000 farmers.

For several years the provincial department has extended culling service, such service being given only where application is made by groups of farmers. This work has value beyond the aid given in eliminating the birds which should be marketed. It takes the expert to the farm and there he has an opportunity to criticize the farmer's equipment, his methods and give advice on various phases of poultry work.

The poultry branch has inaugurated a record flock scheme which has an enrolment of 135 flocks in various parts of the province. Instruction is given



## How Would You Cure This Team?

Would you whip them — would you kick and beat them? Just what one thing would you do to make sure they'd never do it again?

At last there is an amazing new way to train horses which shows you exactly how to handle any horse, exactly how to break him of any fault — easily and quickly.

**FREE to FARMERS**

And now this special Introductory Course in Practical Horse Training will be sent absolutely FREE to any farmer or breeder. Tells all about the wonderful new principles discovered by Jesse Beery, the famous horse trainer. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers. Many new big money-breaking colts for friends. Remember — this book is absolutely FREE. Mail post-card NOW! REERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP, Dept. 42, Pleasant Hill, Ill.

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Don't experiment with inferior treatments. Send for FLEMING'S SPAVIN AND RING BONE PASTE. GUARANTEED MONEY back if it ever fails. \$2.25 Postpaid or at your dealer. Send 10c for New Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advice. FLEMING BROS. 418 Wellington W. TORONTO

## Better Chicks This Season



### Strong, Healthy Chicks

— that's the kind you hatch in Queen Incubators — where ideal hatching conditions are easily maintained.

### For Small Hatcheries

the 1000-egg size Queen gives you the flexibility and ease of operation of the small machine, yet with volume production.

### QUEEN Mammoth Sectional Incubators

have many new features, including complete isolation of each compartment — very important — also greater boiler capacity, natural ventilation, etc. Sizes up to 43,000 eggs. If interested, ask for Queen Mammoth Book.

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1184 N. 14th St. Lincoln, Nebraska

**FREE**

The new Queen Book. Full of information for poultry people, with descriptions of all Queen Models — 70-egg to 43,000-egg sizes. Send for free copy.

## Queen Incubators

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## VITAGLAND TABLETS ARE GUARANTEED TO MAKE HENS LAY WITHIN 3 DAYS

Hens have glands just as human beings have and they also require vitamins. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new Vitagland tablets, crushed into hen's drinking water, turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the ovarian or egg producing gland of the hen. Reports show that hens properly fed vitamins, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen.

TRY THIS LIBERAL OFFER

EGGS, EGGS, EGGS, and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks without fuss or bother, or drugs or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these Vitagland tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vitagland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine Vitagland tablets, that you will be amazed at results that they offer to send a box for your own use.

This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.25, and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests, sell him one box, and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee that they offer to send a box for your own use. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple, easy way.

NOTE—Spurious imitations of Alexander Vitagland Tablets are now appearing on the markets. Insist on the name "Vitagland," which is the genuine guarantee and proven effective for seven years. Trade mark registered. Write

VITAGLAND LABORATORIES  
1031 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

in feeding and management. Periodical visits are made to direct breeding operations and each entrant agrees to supply the department with a record of production. This recording of production is giving the farmers an insight into the exact efficiency of their flocks. In connection with this scheme there are 16 farmers this year commencing a winter trap-nest test. Full year round records are, of course, desirable, but the average farmer is unable to trap his birds in the crop-growing season, and since there is a close co-relation between the record of the first three or four months laying and the annual record of a bird it is believed that better progress in breeding will be obtained by those undertaking this short period trap-nest work.—J. H. Hare.

#### What Manitoba is Doing

Manitoba is fortunate in having a well staffed and equipped poultry plant at the Agricultural College, where investigational and educational work is carried on. Here there is a large breeding establishment from which the surplus is distributed all over the province.

The government assists the various provincial and local associations holding poultry shows, by contributing one-half of the cash prizes. For this \$1,297.86 was expended.

Three years ago the policy of demonstration flocks was decided upon. One or more flocks, representative of the various breeds suitable for our conditions, were selected in a number of districts. The owners received assistance in selecting their breeding flock, and (if required) suitable hatching eggs or baby chicks; culling service is also given and assistance in obtaining breeding males, and in any other way necessary. A monthly letter is sent to the owner who sends a monthly production report to the department. Twenty-one of these flocks are now established. Much local interest is centred in these flocks and surplus eggs and breeding stock are quickly disposed of.

Poultry culling has been carried on mainly in co-operation with the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association. This service was available at all points where locals are in operation. For several years this service was offered free to any district that was interested. The past year a change was made and in districts that previously had been called a charge of from two cents to three cents per bird was made, and new districts received the service free. Six new marketing points were included in addition to the 19 points culled in former years. The number of flocks culled was somewhat reduced from former years, but these would approximate 600, containing 35,000 hens.

Due to the activity of Professor Herner of the Manitoba Agricultural College, the first provincial Turkey Breeders' Association in Canada was organized, in July. The association, in co-operation with the department, decided upon a system of rigid inspection and selection of breeding stock. This inspection has now been completed and resulted in 210 male and 169 female turkeys being banded. Only birds of a high standard were banded, and these will later be divided into four or more standard grades. This ensures that a breeder or a purchaser is retaining or securing breeding stock of a certain standard, and many turkey toms that would have gone to the market are now being distributed among those requiring males to head their breeding flocks.—N. C. MacKay.



J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man., takes to town a batch of shipments sold through the medium of Guide classified advertising.

for **Healthful Cleanliness**

**Old Dutch**

MADE IN CANADA

**There's Nothing like Old Dutch**

**RED GOLD** Sugar-Saver Strawberries

rich, sweet, need only half as much sugar. Taste like wild berries. Grow to large size, up to 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in. around. Very productive. Big yield from small bed. Send us your name with 10 cents or not, as you please, and we will send you 2 strong plants and our catalog.

**GARDNER NURSERY CO.** Box 824 **FREE** Osage, Iowa

**SMITH** for fifty years the first and last \$10 down all word in **STUMP PULLERS**

Catalog Free W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crescent, Minn.

Easy Monthly Payments

**THIS BOOK**

TRAPPING TANNING TAXIDERMY

FRANK TOME

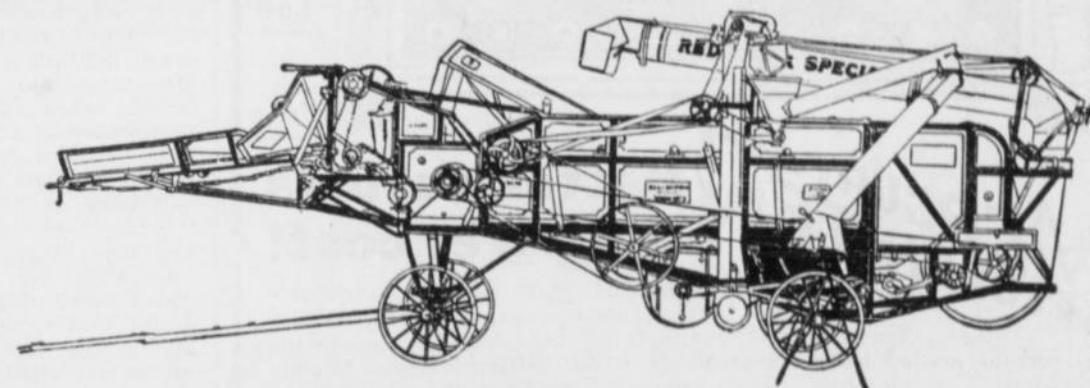
Gives all the simple methods that can be followed by inexperienced persons. Tells farmers how to tan all kinds of hides and skins at home. How farm boys can tan rabbit, dog, wolf, muskrat and badger pelts, and make robes, mats and mittens. How to make harness leather. How to loosen hair, fur and wool. And much other useful information.

It also contains full information about trapping, and taxidermy; is profusely illustrated, and written in simple language you can understand.

Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy contains 128 pages and 119 illustrations, published by and procurable only from us.

Formerly sold at \$1.00  
Now half price 50c—Postage paid.  
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher



#### THE Red River Special Line for 1928

22x36  
28x46  
30x52  
32x56  
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Tractors  
N & S  
Lauson Built  
20-35  
20-40

Nichols & Shepard Corn Picker—Husker

Combine  
15' cut  
20' cut  
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## -in 80 years

**Finest** because it offers all the latest improvements including Hyatt Roller Bearings at every main bearing point, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication, Weatherproof Fiber Pulleys—a new feature for 1928—on every High Speed Drive, Bridge Truss Construction and rust-resisting Armco Ingots in a threshing machine built around the famous 4 Threshermen of the Red River Special Line.

**Fastest** because it is designed in every part to do clean threshing fast. The size, speed and design of every unit is carefully worked out to keep the machine threshing at capacity without slugging and without rushing through the grain.

**Cleanest** because it is built around the famous 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind

the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater, and the Beating Shakers, the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw. Operating with them are the recovery and cleaning machinery that delivers the grain to its owner, clean, bright, and merchantable.

The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher marks the 80th year of building of high quality threshing machinery by the Nichols & Shepard Company

Since 1848, this company has been steadily improving the machinery it builds and sells. You know the great advances that have been made in it in the past few years; you will want to know all about the 1928 machine—so send the coupon for our new book "The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher," and you'll see why it is just that.

# NICHOLS & SHEPARD

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In Continuous Business Since 1848

THE NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY, 280 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.  
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My tractor is a \_\_\_\_\_

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## Fletcher's CASTORIA

**MOTHER:**—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children of all ages. It contains no narcotics.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas H Fletcher*.  
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.



## R-a-d-i-o

Edited by  
D. R. P. COATS

### The Washington Conference

**A**MATEUR radio operators came under a heavy fire from most of the European delegates to the recent international radio conference at Washington.

In the battle for recognition of the good work done in the past and likely to be done in the future by amateur radio operators, our own C. P. Edwards, superintendent of radio in the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, played a strong and highly creditable part. "C.P." has always been fair to the radio amateurs of Canada and there is not a single one of them who would hesitate for a moment to do anything which might be required to make "C.P.'s" job easier. The amateurs trust him and he knows he can trust the amateurs to keep within their wavebands and play the game.

One of these days, maybe, Canada will realize the value of this co-operation between her radio amateurs and the man who, since the beginning of wireless, has consistently worked for the establishment and maintenance of sane radio laws in this Dominion.

In contrast, is the amateur radio situation in those parts of Europe, including Great Britain, where the ether is largely monopolized by the government and where all too extensive parking space is reserved for the exclusive use of militarists. A touch of the same idea came into the Washington conference when Canada's own military representative demanded waves which have belonged to our amateurs for a number of years past.

Writing in the January issue of "Q.S.T.", the official organ of the amateur league which has been responsible for the promotion and management of almost countless wonderful achievements by the amateurs of the United States, K. B. Warner says: "It will be a disappointment to Canadian amateurs to know that their representative (Major Steele) did not uphold any of the usual policies of their government respecting amateurs, but instead was quite of the opinion that amateurs should not be permitted to occupy useful communicating waves, and that he did all he could to keep us out of them."

### Canada Needs Her Amateurs

The holding of views looking to the abolition of the radio amateur or to his needless restriction to useless power and wave limits, which is the same thing, is due to a misplaced conception that radio has been revealed to mankind for the special purpose of aiding him in making war. There are those also who think the revelation was intended to help wipe off financial deficits or to make handsome profits in whatever government or private business may be providing their bread and butter. The second class of people may be forgiven for their natural selfishness, but let Canada see to it that a reasonable portion of the ether is preserved for the perpetual use of those young volunteer experimenters who want to indulge in the peaceful pursuit of communicating with their fellow amateurs across the continent and who, in continually striving to achieve greater distances and better efficiency, are improving themselves and the status of Canadian radio.

The amateur is an asset to the country. C. P. Edwards shares the view of the United States government in believing it, and "C.P." is right.

### Brandon Station

Following the refusal of a license for the erection of a privately-owned broadcasting station in Brandon, Man., it has been decided to establish the old

CKY station there when the new 5,000 watter is built in Winnipeg.

The present CKY outfit was the first of its type to be erected in Canada. It was assembled at Montreal in 1922 and I well remember the occasion of its being tested on the air in the eastern city at that time. It seemed the last word in broadcasting then, but radio stations, like battleships, have a short life and now CKY is to be rejuvenated and to have its power lifted. Its waves will be re-marcelled and maybe bobbed or lengthened. Meanwhile, Brandon will get the plant which has performed such useful service at Winnipeg and which has introduced a considerable number of original features in Canadian broadcasting, including Agricultural College talks, University extension lectures and many novelties in studio practice which have since become standard.

It is understood that the old station will be modernized to some extent by the addition of various pieces of equipment which have been introduced during the past few years.

The terms and details of the agreement which is to be made between the city of Brandon and the Commissioner of Telephones are to come before the council in due time and, as a capital expenditure is involved, the project will be submitted to the ratepayers.

### Musical Festival

Announcements broadcast from Moose Jaw by CJRM, suggesting that people should send in the names and addresses of music teachers so that a syllabus of the coming festival may be mailed to them, have so far resulted in the collection of names representing sixty-three different points in Saskatchewan.

From such large centres as Regina and Saskatoon, many names have been received and the total runs into several hundred. The interesting feature, however, is the number of different towns appearing in the list, showing how effectively radio is covering the province.

### Radio and Insanity

In the course of my broadcasting experience I have received the odd letter from ladies and gentlemen commonly described as "not all there." Once a man wrote me a threatening sputto to the effect that the waves from our station were causing his bones to rot and his teeth to fall out. Others have threatened my life for various imagined wrongs. One dear soul—I mention it because she will never read this column—has been writing me multi-paged epistles for several years, calling me by pet names and replying to "messages" which she dreams I have sent her by radio. Another motherly party, also the writer of much that is wild and incomprehensible, has recently offered to adopt me. My good wife tells me that this is a certain indication of insanity, but she is prejudiced!

Now, a man in Newark, N.J., has attempted suicide as a result of someone having made him a Christmas gift of a radio set. His family, as some families do, insisted upon running the set at all times of the day and night and he, like some husbands we know, had to submit to it. The endless mixture of jazz, near-music, market reports and an announcer's wise cracks affected the grey matter in his cranium and led him to make an open circuit in his jugular vein. There is not a doubt that the practice of running radio sets full blast and for prolonged periods is extremely annoying. I shall never forget this feature of my visit to Chicago a couple of years ago, where every restaurant seemed to have a bellowing loud speaker and to keep it operating all day long. It is



## MERCURY SUPER-TELE

### Better results at Lower cost!

The MERCURY costs less to operate than any other radio of equal power. The MERCURY'S ten efficient Peanut tubes use less than one quarter the current needed by the average set. "A" battery lasts five to eight weeks with one charging. Gives wonderful results winter and summer.

#### Especially built for Western Conditions

The MERCURY receives distant stations in DAYLIGHT with loudspeaker volume. Night range up to 2,500 miles. The MERCURY is the only standard radio built to tune as low as 20 meters and up to 2000 meters using MERCURY Interchangeable Coils. Ideal for short-wave reception. Many other features—send for FREE book!

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444 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

**FREE BOOK**  
Send tonight for FREE  
34-page book, "The  
Story of the Mercury  
Super-Ten." Gives  
prices of all models and  
tells all about the  
wonderful MERCURY  
radio. FREE!

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## MAXIMITE

### Sells 20% lower and makes profits grow

**Radio is Better  
with Battery  
Power**

Maxomite Batteries promise you a bigger turn-over and more profits than any other make of battery. Why? Because Maximite Batteries "stand up" with any on the market, yet sell at a much lower price. Every Maximite Battery also is fully guaranteed. These two points mean steady, satisfied customers and repeat sales all year round.

THE DOMINION BATTERY CO. LIMITED

Toronto 2

Owning and operating station CKCL.

## Radio Pictures

We have just received from the manufacturers in New Jersey, a radio picture reproducing unit which attaches to any ordinary phonograph and which, in association with a broadcast receiving set and a few simple additional parts, can be made to reproduce pictures or photographs sent out by broadcasting stations. The new unit is extremely well built and attaches to the phonograph in two minutes, without impairing the usefulness of the phonograph for its original purpose of providing music in the home. Two minutes to connect or disconnect, that is all.

The principal feature of the reproducing unit is the precision "start-stop" mechanism which makes the revolving aluminum cylinder carrying the picture paper stop once in each revolution.

Our radio picture club in Moose Jaw is working on the picture machine and will soon be ready to give public demonstrations. Particulars of the Cooley Rayfoto process have been appearing in the Radio Broadcast magazine, published by Doubleday Page Company, Garden City, New York. Descriptive matter and photographs, with samples of pictures actually received, were published in the October, November and December issues.

## Too Much Advertising

Anyone listening in these nights must, surely be struck with the thought that too much and too crude advertising is creeping into radio programs.

We twist our dials from one station to another, seeking a program which is of the honest-to-goodness entertainment variety and not an excuse for some enterprising peddler of lard or pickles to tell us—between a sublime sonata by Beethoven and a gem by Chopin—that his particular brand is cheaper and superior.

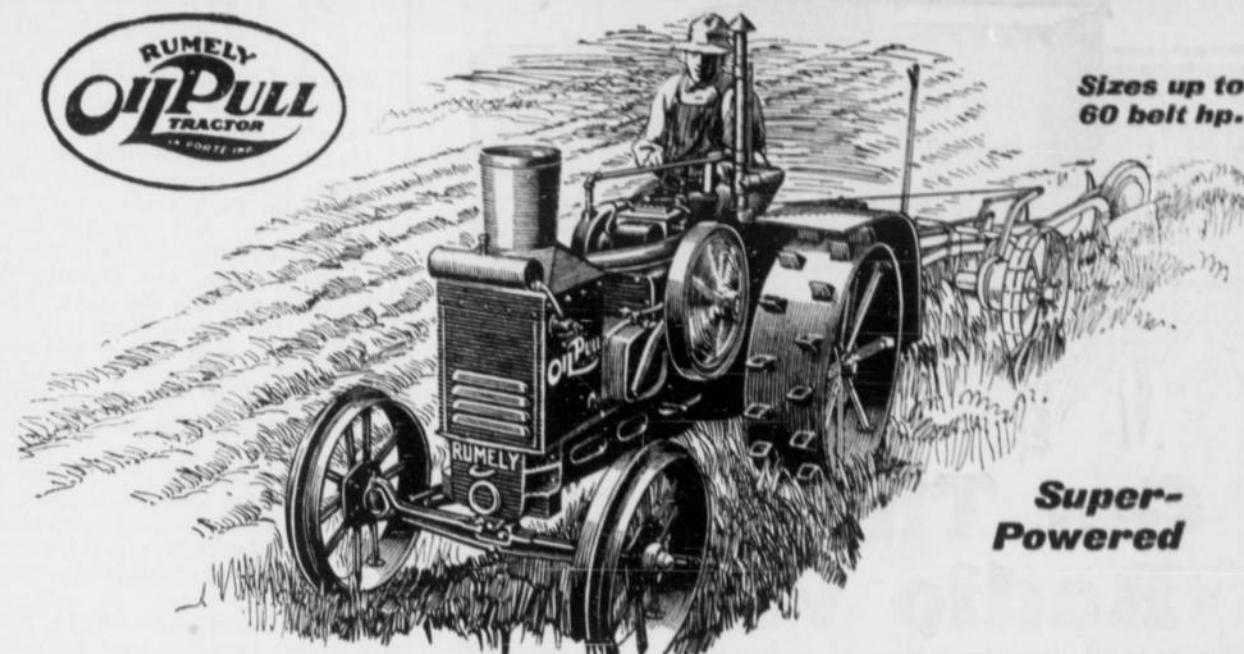
There are stations which seem to be managed by auctioneers rather than by people with the slightest sense of propriety. If these folks would only spend an evening in the home of an average listener and hear the family's comments on some of the advertising announcements, they might go back to their stations with a truer idea of what the public wants.

## Correspondence

Radio Ed.—I have a short wave low power receiver by means of which I can, of course, listen to amateur transmission. Some weeks ago, I was listening to a friend amateur, a block down my street and reported to him on the strength, clarity, etc., of his signals. To facilitate this, I conceived the idea of inserting a key in my antenna, oscillating my set on his wavelength (40 metres) until I heard the howl of his receiver and then replying to him by breaking in on my aerial.

You understand this was done on a wave of forty metres only, and chiefly during noon hour. Then some broadcast listeners claimed they heard code on their receivers and at once blamed my amateur friend and myself. We have proven absolutely that we were causing no interference, but we have stayed off the air ever since. My question is this: Was I infringing the law by so experimenting with my set? If so I am satisfied to stop permanently.

Answer.—It is very unlikely that an oscillating set on forty metres would be heard at all by broadcast listeners in the neighborhood, as the signals from such a low wave set are difficult enough to pick up on a receiver specially designed for the purpose. Broadcast listeners frequently mistake the noise of leaky power wires, etc., for amateur signals. It is rather unfair to the amateur, as the broadcast listener rarely knows the code so is not easily convinced of his error. As a matter of fact, the broadcast listener who complains of such interference is probably causing infinitely more by allowing his own set to squeal. At the same time, I must point out to you that you are not permitted to transmit, even with a low power outfit, unless you have been licensed by Ottawa to do so and have passed an operating examination.



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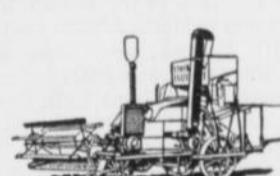
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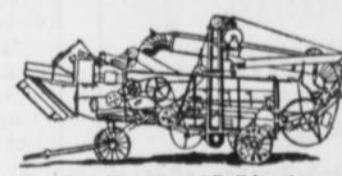
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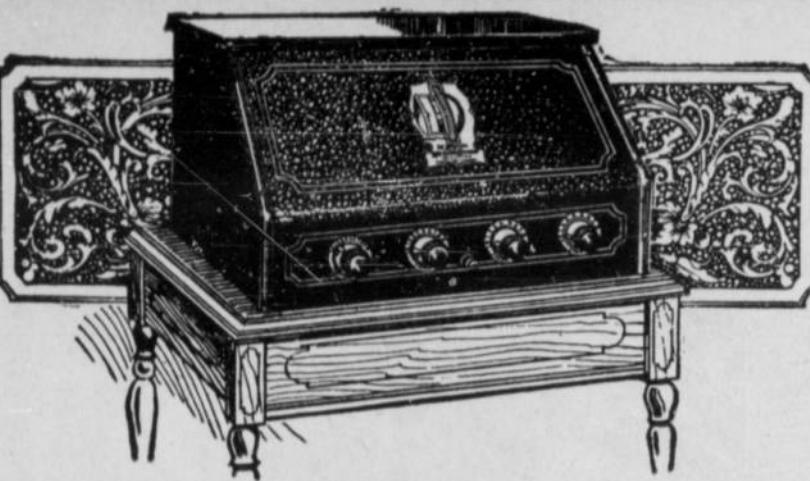
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## A People's Best

Continued from Page 16

Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Marjorie Pickthall, Wilfrid Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, Agnes Laut and Peter McArthur. The artists sketched include Tom Thomson, the painter of Algonquin Park scenes; Allward, who designed the Bell memorial at Brantford; Homer Watson, the nature painter of old Ontario, and Horatio Walker, the painter of the Habbitant. Margaret Anglin, the actress, born in the Speaker's Chambers at Ottawa and chosen to read the Confederation Ode as part of the program of Confederation Day, and Julia Arthur, born in Hamilton, who played beside Irving and Terry, represented Canada's contribution to the talent of the stage. Dr. A. S. Vogt, founder of the Mendelssohn Choir and director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, is included among the sketches.

Mathematics have little place in reference to such a book as A People's Best, but it is interesting to reflect that although at the time of Confederation the great majority of people of Canada lived on farms only six of the thirty Canadian authors and artists included in the sketches spent their childhood on the farm. The villages contributed 12 and the cities 12. Ministers of the gospel constitute a very small percentage of the whole population of the country, yet six of the thirty, or 20 per cent. were the children of ministers. These figures are as close as can be estimated from the information given in Dr. Stevenson's book. It would seem that cultural influences, the interest of parents in books and art, have had more to do in the making of Canadian authors and artists, than inspiring natural surroundings. Fifty and 60 years ago the countryside of Eastern Canada, only half reclaimed from a state of nature, was a dream of beauty at every season of the year. It was peopled by sturdy, picturesque characters, of strong individuality. Canadian scenes and Canadian pioneers have furnished Canadian artists and authors with most of their subject matter. But the countryside is furnishing Canada with only a small percentage of its authors and artists.

If Dr. Stevenson's book stimulates an interest in the artistic achievements of the Canadian people it will have accomplished its intended purpose. As a people we have taken little interest in our own literature and art. A list of such outstanding names as are included in A People's Best contains many that are entirely unknown to the vast majority of Canadians. The book should be placed in at least every school library. School teachers should familiarize themselves with it and with some of the works of the authors it includes. Much is said these days about building up a true national spirit in Canada. It cannot be done without cultivating a greater knowledge and appreciation of the work of the best Canadian writers, painters, sculptors and musicians. And it is just there that A People's Best fills a definite need.



This sunflower crop on the farm of J. E. Blore, Craigmyle, Alberta, grew to a height of 12 feet within 12 weeks after planting.

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John Bracken

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# The War Trail of Big Bear

Continued from Page 6

such a fashion and I obeyed immediately, for I knew he must have a reason. He came in an hour later and explained: Big Bear's band had been determined to kill the fugitives but the Wood Crees once more stepped in and saved them. Kahwechetwaymot entered Pritchard's tent, sat down before Quinn and began to polish his revolver with a silk handkerchief.

"Go outside to-night and I will shoot you!" he told Quinn. A moment later, when things looked darkest, two Wood Crees of the Saddle Lake band came with their guns and announced that they intended to protect Quinn. "If you harm him it means war between the Wood and Plain Crees," was their ultimatum.

Big Bear's men, for all their swagger, were not willing to risk war. The Wood Indians stayed all night with Quinn. Louis explained to me that I had been in danger outside. In case of trouble he wanted me out of harm's way.

Our amusements in camp were not sufficiently numerous or distracting to keep us up late at night. In some way I do not now remember I had managed to secure again the violin I had had at Frog Lake. It helped to pass the time. Then Simpson and I visited the McLeans often in their tents and passed many an hour pleasantly that would otherwise have crawled, chatting with Mr. and Mrs. McLean and their daughters. Having no books we could not read and so smoked the more. Four-Sky Thunder kept me in tobacco. Lone Man had a beautiful meerschaum pipe that had belonged to Father Marchand, the murdered priest, I owned a nice briar which Lone Man coveted and we exchanged. The meerschaum I gave later to Senator Girard of Manitoba.

Lone Man was an unwavering friend of mine. He said that when the cruel war was over he would take me and go across country to the Missouri River, the land of the Kitchemokoman. I should take a position there with a trading company and he would camp close by. I could live with him and furnish the tea and provisions for the family. As Simpson had refused his daughter, I might have her. The picture was an alluring one and I did not think it necessary at the time to inform him that I was too modest to think I might be able to fill such a prominent place in it.

"N'chawamis," said Lone Man one day, "when the soldiers come I will give you a rifle and you will fight with us against them."

I said my aim was poor. There were Indians in camp without rifles who would be capable of much more effective work; he had better loan it to them. I had a violin and while the fighting was in progress I would furnish the music. Doubtless the troops would have a band and it wouldn't do to show that we were behind them in any way. I think Lone Man accepted my views. At all events he did not offer to supply me with a weapon when the troops under General Strange arrived.

Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock rode with Pritchard on his wagon when camp was moved. The McLeans were allowed to borrow a team to pull their belongings. Many of the children in their big family were very young and it was not always possible for everybody to ride. Patenaude sometimes gave me a seat on his wagon which I resigned to one of the McLeans. When it became necessary to abandon the wagons after the Frenchman's Butte battle, the situation was made harder for Mrs. McLean and the girls. They were obliged to walk and not infrequently to carry the toddlers of the family on their backs.

Little Poplar, early in our captivity, wished to add the two eldest girls to his seraglio. He had only six wives. It was amusing and somewhat alarming. I do not know how the difficulty was got round but he was in some manner induced to forego his polygamous inclinations in so far as white wives were concerned.

Hodson, a stocky, pockmarked, cross-eyed little Englishman who wore glasses

and had been the McLeans' cook at Pitt, was an object of special and peculiar interest to the Indians. They appeared to regard him as some new variety of grub, and I know they would have liked to kill him out of mere idle curiosity to see him squirm. I wonder they did not do it, but he lived to hang some of them later.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### The Turning of the Tide

For weeks Big Bear's men had tried to persuade the Wood Crees to move toward Battleford and join Poundmaker. James K. Simpson and I had secretly opposed this.

"They killed the white people," we told the Wood Crees, "not you. Let them go. You stop. When the soldiers come we will make peace for you. Big Bear's men say they will fight. Unless you separate, that will make it hard for us to help you."

There was no love lost between the factions, but our efforts were offset by some of the leaders, who stalked through the camp making night hideous with their dismal wailing, pleaded, tore their clothes, heaped dust on their heads, in their endeavour to hold the bands together. The Wood Crees would have been pleased enough to see the last of Big Bear and his men, but the others would not have it that way. Apparently the red-handed assassins got a sort of moral bracing from the association with their more respectable relatives that they were unwilling to be deprived of.

Blocked in one direction, we turned, aided by Fitzpatrick, in another. Our plan this time had in it the spice of danger, for it was nothing less than an attempt to incite the Wood Crees to make open war on Big Bear. How nearly we succeeded, what I am about to relate will show.

About the first of May the camp by short marches had begun to move toward Pitt. Big Bear's warriors continued to dance almost daily. Scouts had been sent to Poundmaker and returned with news of the Cut Knife fight. I was sitting with Stanley Simpson in Lone Man's lodge. The Indians, the scouts said, after a long and hard battle had almost been defeated, some of Poundmaker's men had been killed and the band had moved away. They added that a big body of soldiers from across the Rockies was marching down the Saskatchewan to attack Big Bear.

Lone Man flushed darkly as he listened to this. He turned suddenly to me.

"Kee tapwaytin, chee? (You credit this, say?)" he asked. "It can't be true. The iron road (railway) across the mountains is not yet finished."

I replied evasively as usual, for I saw he wished to disbelieve the news and I did not care to risk offending him.

One afternoon a week later Big Bear's band danced the war dance. The warriors marched in a body round the inside of the great circle enclosed by nearly two hundred lodges, squatting at intervals before the lodges of the chiefs and headmen in a little circle of their own. Simpson, Fitzpatrick and I, with some Wood Crees, looked on.

"Why do you let Wandering Spirit and his men kick you around as if you were dogs?" we said to them in whispers. "They are not more than eighty armed; you number three times as many. You don't want to go to Battleford, to join Riel, to fight the murderers, yet you let this handful of soldiers walk over you. Are you frightened? Look at them now—you could wipe them out in a minute as they squat there, like they did the white men at Frog Lake! Why don't you do it? They are your enemies as well as ours. The government would be glad. They would do more for you."

It was a perilous business for we might be betrayed and would pay with our lives. But life in the camp was becoming intolerably monotonous. We thought, too, that we knew our men, nor were we deceived. Our words took root. The idea budded and expanded



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into a conspiracy—of which more later. Wandering Spirit rose and made a speech.

"Fourteen years ago when we fought the Blackfeet, the River-Men (Plain Crees) were afraid of nothing. When we heard the enemy was near we rushed to meet him, and you all know Kahpay-pamahchakwayo. He was never behind. I look around me to-day and what do I see? None of the faces I saw about me then—instead, the faces of young men. How will it be now? It is because you asked me, you young fellows, that ashes is all that is left of Frog Lake—that I did what I did. I hope we see the Queen's soldiers soon. When they come you will hear me, Kahpay-pamahchakwayo, calling, young fellows—you will hear me shout the war cry of the River-Men—and if any does not follow me, he shall die as the white men died at Frog Lake!"

He struck the stock of his rifle with his hand and sat down.

We moved on down the trail and about May 15 reached the Saskatchewan near Pipestone Creek, two miles east of Pitt. The weather was beautiful, the days long and warm, the sun bright, the grass riotously luxuriant, the delicate foliage appearing on poplar and willow. All nature wore a livery of brilliant green.

Big Bear's band was still determined on joining Poundmaker; they had endeavoured to coerce the Wood Crees by firing Fort Pitt, destroying most of the provisions. But some buildings and the flour and bacon in them were saved, and their action served only to further provoke the Wood Crees. These desired to lay in a stock of food and one morning sent carts to that fort for loads.

James K. Simpson and I had kept alive the spark of resentment kindled in the breast of Cut Arm, one of the most discontented of the Wood Cree chiefs. He decidedly favoured ridding himself of his compromising associates.

"You speak good words," he said to us. "We did not wish to raise a gun against the white man. Our young men were forced into it by these dogs, and see how they treat us now! They have taken our horses as they took yours, and with threats they rule the camp. They kill our cattle—the cattle we raised. They are not as brave as our own young men, but they had held them down with words. But wait a little. You will see!"

We waited a good deal but without seeing much out of the usual. Nothing occurred. The Wood Crees had not been brought to the point of open defiance. Then came this day on which they went to Fort Pitt for provisions.

Oskatask was a Big Bear Indian. Gladieu, my Wood Cree friend, sat this morning on the grass before his lodge holding by a line his roan mare. She was a good mare. Oskatask came up.

"I'm going to the fort," he said. "Lend me your mare."

Gladieu knew some Plain Cree would want to borrow his mare and that if he lent her he would be just one good mare out. That was why he was holding her this fine May morning. He shook his head.

"I'm going to use her myself," he said.

Oskatask lowered his rifle and jabbed the muzzle in the Wood Cree's eye.

"Muchastim!" he muttered, and snatching the line out of Gladieu's hand he jumped on the horse and rode off.

Wandering Spirit witnessed this. He had for some time divined that a rupture was imminent between the two factions and was doing all he could to prevent it. In his new role of peacemaker, he went after his unruly follower, calling on him to stop. Oskatask faced about and the two Indians—the one sullen, defiant; the other wrathful, threatening—with fingers on the locks of their guns—lowered for a moment on one another from beneath their war bonnets.

"Give up the mare, fool!" said the war chief presently in a low voice. "Do you want to bring war between us and these Wood Cree people? We are not strong enough to beat them if they once will fight."

Oskatask held his ground stubbornly. "I am riding to the fort. I will return her after," he retorted.

Wandering Spirit raised his rifle.

"Give her back, dog!" he said menacingly, advancing a step.

To temporize over compliance with the head soldier's order was to court instant death as Oskatask knew, but he took the chance.

"I said I would, didn't I?" he returned belligerently. "But when I'm ready—after a little."

He wheeled suddenly and with an eye over his shoulder, jammed his heels in the mare's ribs and clattered away toward Pitt. Doubtless Oskatask recalled the day his coat had been slashed off his back by command of Wandering Spirit and found much secret gratification in braving the war chief's fury.

Wandering Spirit, sensing the tension in the air and dreading an outbreak, hurried round the lodges, humiliating himself with humble apologies to the Wood Cree chiefs.

"He goes only to the fort," he said, "and will give her back. He is of those pitied by Manitou—a fool. So why should I bring shame on myself by killing him? Let the miserable one live!"

That Oskatask had his friends among Big Bear's men may not have been without its effect on the war chief's inclinations. He returned to his own side of the camp.

Five minutes later a young man of Cut Arm's band rode swiftly away in the direction taken by Oskatask. Immediately afterward the chief himself came round among the lodges.

"Stay inside and have your guns ready," said Cut Arm quietly to the inmates. "The young man has gone after the mare. If he shoots Oskatask he will shout when he enters the camp: 'Nipahow!—I have killed him!' It is the war cry. Rush straight at the lodges of the Plain Crees. Shoot them as they run out. Drive them into the river!"

Louis Patenaude was away, scouting toward Battleford. He had left me a gun and asked me to watch his horses. The Wood Crees feared Big Bear's band would decamp some night, leaving them afoot. I felt I would be glad to crook a finger for the Wood Crees, and avenge, too, at least one of the poor fellows at Frog Lake, yet as I knelt in the lodge with the rifle between my knees, my grip I found was none too steady. It was an anxious moment, a trying one on the nerves.

The wait seemed long, though I do not suppose more than half an hour passed. Then I heard the rattle of a horse's hoofs. I gripped the rifle tighter, fixing my eyes on the lower end of the camp. At a racing gallop, Cut Arm's young man presently burst into view. Behind, at the end of her line pounded the roan mare.

Not an Indian was in sight, not a sound save the ring of the hoofs to be heard. The Plain Crees must have been suspicious, and alert like ourselves. My heart beat faster as I watched the lips of the young man, coming, with the solemn issues of life and death like an oracle behind them. But they were tightly sealed and his face betrayed nothing. Onward he swung, straight through the centre of the camp. And then he stopped, before the door of Gladieu's lodge, slipped to the ground and handed the line of the roan mare to her owner. He had not uttered a sound.

A moment later Oskatask appeared, riding with his brother a single horse. They made directly for Gladieu's tent. He flung himself off and approached the Wood Cree. Gladieu snatched up his gun.

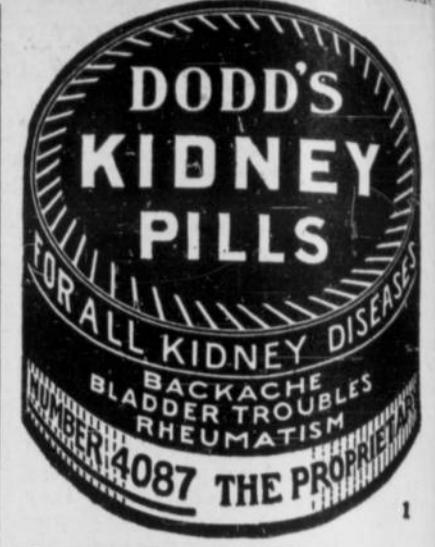
"Take care!" he warned. The two Indians stood glaring in each other's faces.

"'Wus! I spit on you!" sneered Oskatask. "Let me get her again and try to take her!"

"My gun will do my spitting!" retorted Gladieu. "Try to take her, crow!"

They waited, each for the first offensive move from the other, and I, watching, thought I might yet find use for my gun. But meanwhile several of Big Bear's men had hurried over; they seized Oskatask and dragged him off. Cut Arm's young man had found the mare, when he arrived outside the fort. Oskatask was inside.

The Grain Growers' Guide



## Deafness

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To restore harmony and avert the impending rupture between the factions, Big Bear's band now proposed a Thirst Dance. This is a fete of propitiation or sacrifice and rejoicing held as soon in spring as the poplars are in full leaf. It corresponds to the Sun Dance of the Sioux, at which braves are made. The devotees dance for three days without food, sleep or drink and the young men aspiring to rank thereafter as warriors undergo The Torture. With slits cut in his chest connected by thongs to the centre-pole of the lodge, the ambitious young brave dances and throws himself against them until the flesh breaks and frees him. This may take a day; perhaps more.

We were camped at Frenchman's Butte, a high conical hill twelve miles east of Fort Pitt, when on the morning of May 25 both the Plain and Wood Cree bands joined in the building of the Thirst Dance lodge. Some went a short distance into the woods and with due observance of prescribed formalities, which included shooting into the trunk, chopped down and stripped of its limbs a large poplar, leaving only a few mutilated branches near the top to support the upper ends of the poles which would form the rafters of the lodge. Then they tied ropes to the tree and each with a young squaw mounted behind him, came at a gallop, yelling and firing their guns, trailing the tree, to the centre of the camp. A hole had been dug to receive it and in this the poplar was formally planted. The women dismounted and the bucks returned to the woods, cut smaller poplars and dragged them in. A row of posts was next sunk in a circle, perhaps thirty feet across, around the tall centre-post. The butts of the smaller trees were lashed to a rail laid on the circular line of posts and their tops lodged among the forks near the top of the centre-post, forming the rafters of a rude sort of hut shaped like a bee-hive. A roof of leafy branches was next laid, the spaces between the encircling posts were enclosed in the same way, one opening only being left for a door; a portion of the interior was partitioned off into stalls with the same leafy branches for the devotees, the roof and centre-post were decorated with streamers of colored calico, a sacrifice to the gods, and the structure was complete.

Before the ceremonies began the older warriors engaged in some minor formalities that interested me only a little less than the Thirst Dance itself. These took place in the morning, in the open, and constituted an exhibition of Indian methods of warfare. A pile of poplar brush was collected in a slight hollow in the centre of the camp. The women, children, a few of the whites and the non-participants generally stood looking on.

In a few minutes the painted face of Wandering Spirit appeared just over the top of a small rise. He held a field glass which he raised to his eye, looking in the direction of the brushpile; then he beckoned behind him with the other hand. He crept over the top of the ridge, followed by half a dozen others, to each of whom in turn he handed the field glass. A hurried and whispered consultation followed, they disappeared over the ridge and shortly reappeared at a different point. Then Dressy Man—as thorough a savage as ever donned war paint but whose face nevertheless betrayed as strongly as ever face did an Irishman among his forbears—stole toward the brushheap with a knife in his teeth, pausing every foot or two as if to listen. He reached the hollow, placed his ear beside an imaginary tepee, cut an imaginary circle in the wall, buried the blade in the heart of an imaginary foe sleeping tranquilly inside, removed the fictitious scalp noiselessly and then as quietly made his retreat.

Then suddenly the whole of the pretended war-party sprang to its feet and with whoops, cries and volleys from its guns rushed upon the doomed pile of brush. This was the signal for the crowd to do likewise, and the women and children flung themselves with the warriors upon the heap and tore it to pieces, each bearing off triumphantly a trophy in the form of a leafy twig. The whole was a dramatic play, one of the

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I will pay you cash for every hour that you can spare. Work when you like and as much as you like—a few minutes now and a few minutes again—and a full hour is totalled. Your pay cheques will come regularly, their size depending upon the time you can devote to the work.

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"I have had my Auto Knitter four years and I would not be without it for anything. Since taking up the work I have never been without money. Last winter I cleared \$525 in my spare time.

“(Signed) Mrs. G. Poole, Ontario.”

## Mrs. Hearn Makes \$45 a Month

How pleased Mrs. Wesley Hearn of Saskatchewan must be that she sent me her name some years ago. Here

is part of an interesting letter from her: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit. But I have made as much as \$45 a month besides doing all of my house-work."

## A Big Earner at 71

"I am 71 years of age," writes Mr. D. S. Treadwell of Ontario, "and I can heartily recommend the Auto Knitter to any one requiring a sure money maker and comfortable work. Like many other elderly people, I wanted to be self supporting and at the same time engaged in light work. I work when I like and as long as I like, and I have made approximately \$3,000 since starting."



## I Pay Out Thousands of Dollars Every Week

The great success of my home-earning plan is based upon the fact that I deal in something that is in constant demand—Socks of all things will never go out of use, and to supply the requirements of over 3,000 dealers I am continually wanting more knitters.

To give you some idea of the growth of this business, I would like you to know that last month—January—I sold over Four Hundred Thousand Pairs of socks, and I pay out every week thousands of dollars in wages and yarn.

The men and women who receive this money are scattered all over the Dominion. That is the splendid thing about this



T. W. Chadburn, President  
The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Limited

work—distance makes no difference. When a quantity of socks are ready they are sent to me by parcel post, by return mail I send a pay cheque and a new lot of yarn. This is repeated week in and week out, year after year.

## Let Me Send You Full Particulars

Won't you let me start you as I have started so many others in this proven plan of making money at home? Won't you let me show you the possibilities of your spare time hours? What others are doing you can do. All it requires on your part is a few moments to send me your name. I will mail you at once complete information about getting started. And please remember that no one will call upon you to sell anything, nor is there the slightest obligation on your part. You will be pleased that I urged you to send me your name—of that I am sure. Clip and mail the coupon this very day.

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Publication: The Grain Growers' Guide.

Feb. 1, 1928.

most novel I have ever seen. New York or London have nothing like it.

Afterward they gave exhibitions of fighting on horseback, circling and riding furiously; of fighting in rifle-pits hastily dug with their knives in bare open ground when surprised on the plains; and of stealing horses from their hereditary enemies, the Blackfeet.

Stanley Simpson and I watched from a small knoll near by the building of the Thirst Dance lodge. An Indian came up smiling, seized our wrists and led us toward the structure. The long rafter-poles were green and heavy and they had an original device for raising them. Two slight dry poles were lashed together near the top, the upper end of the rafter was placed in the fork thus formed, two men took hold of the long ends of the lifting poles and raising the top of the rafter dropped it in the forks formed by the mutilated branches of the big centre-pole of the lodge. As each rafter settled in its designated place a chorus of approving yells came from the construction party.

Of these Wandering Spirit was one, and when Simpson and I arrived the Indians seemed at a loss, thinking we would not understand what was wanted of us.

"Nisheetotumuk! Nisheetotumuk! They understand! They understand!" cried the war chief. And he went on to tell us good-humouredly in Cree that we had been honored by an invitation to assist them in raising the rafters. Whatever we may have felt, we tackled the job with a will and whooped as long and as wildly as did any of the redskins as the rafters went home.

Toward supdown the dance began. One of a number of young men who aspired to the distinction of a brave climbed to the top of the centre-pole and perching himself among the forks started a dolorous chant. It was a part of the rites. He was expected to sit there until morning, chanting without cessation his melancholy music. The devotees gathered and were shut up, each in his separate cell, only their heads being visible. Each held between his lips the wing bone of a wild goose, aboriginal pipes of Pan, on which they blew in chorus as they bobbed monotonously up and down in time to the chant of the drummers grouped near the fire in the centre of the lodge, the shuffle of their feet and the measured boom of the drum.

Louis Patenaude had returned that day from his scout. He brought with him a small pinto stallion, which he had hobbled and turned out behind his lodge to graze with his other horses. Louis was tired and delegated to me the job of watching his ponies that night.

I wore moccasins in the camp, and as I became familiar with the life and customs of the Indians, stalked in the evenings among the bucks, a blanket wrapped closely about me, indistinguishable from one of themselves. It is against etiquette for one Indian to intercept another strolling through the camp at night with a blanket trailing to his heels and folded about his head so that only an eye is visible. Besides it is dangerous. The stroller may be on his way to call on his challenger's wife, or the wife of some other Indian, and he may resent having his identity disclosed. In that event he is likely to show quick disapproval of inquisitiveness; his interceptor may receive a tap on the skull from the barrel of the gun hidden beneath his blanket that will effectually knock all curiosity out of him. I took a good deal of satisfaction in wandering round among the cut-throats and listening to their councils, knowing that not one of them, while he might suspect me as the prowler, would dare to draw the blanket from my face for fear of a mistake which would bring upon his own head the wrath of another of the band and his gun.

Louis had loaned me his rifle and closely blanketed I went in the direction of the dancing lodge. The dancers in their booths jerked tediously up and down to the shrilling of their goosebone whistles, the braves at the fire danced and boasted in turn of their exploits against the Blackfeet, overhead the young would-be warrior droned his dirge-like chant. Weird, fantastic, spectral, speaking of the primitive, the

forgotten past, it all seemed in the night, the hushed embracing wilderness, the red glow of the camp fires.

I saw it all and after a walk through the camp I returned to Patenaude's lodge and with the rifle under my arm and the blanket folded about me, lay down beneath a cart to sleep.

It was a glorious night—the air soft and balmy, not a cloud flecking the high dome of the sky in which the pale May moon rode majestically, flooding the scene with mellow light. Behind the dancing lodge towered the lofty Butte of the unlucky Frenchman, its poplared sides glancing through all their leaves in the shimmering effulgence.

I lapsed into unconsciousness. But suddenly, I don't know how much later, the sound of the horses blowing their nostrils came to me. I got up and walked off into the scrub to drive them nearer to the tent. I knew Patenaude's other horses and they knew me, but I had yet to make the acquaintance of the pinto stallion. He was rather pretty to look at, with his neat limbs and creamy satin skin, but he introduced himself to me in a manner which even now as I recall it I am not sure I have ever completely forgiven.

I remember that I was not more than half awake. Drowsiness weighed my eyelids down. Otherwise I expect I should have been more careful. I picked up a small willow and going round the horses turned them toward the lodge. The pinto, front feet roped together, was slow. I struck him two or three smart taps on the rump with the switch. Then I woke up.

I saw his heels in my face. I leaped back; threw up my arm. The hoofs struck it down. He followed me, racing backward like a crab, and next—I was still frenziedly retreating—a pile-driver caught me fairly in the mouth.

The stars had been almost drowned in the splendour of the moonlight, but they now blazed suddenly forth with startling brilliance. I saw constellations I had never before heard of and an immense number of meteors. A little later I realized that I was lying stretched on the grass with something in my mouth the shape and consistency of a hard-boiled egg. My upper lip was swollen, cut and bleeding profusely. The swelling interfered seriously with mastication for some days. My beauty was marred, though not I hope permanently. The hoof had somehow missed my teeth and I have them all yet.

I have been kicked severely by several horses, but never as I was kicked by that rapid-fire, back-action pinto. He was the most energetic and surprising kicker I ever encountered. I got even with him a day or two later, when while I was cinching a pack on his back he tried to take me at a second disadvantage. I happened on this occasion to be awake and remonstrated with my boots. My feet were in action this time instead of his.

I drove the horses close to the lodge and lay down again. It was toward morning—daybreak comes early in May on the Saskatchewan and this was the 26th—and I had hardly begun to lose consciousness when I was roused by the voice of an Indian crier. Posted on the high Butte at the foot of which lay the camp, as dawn came he had sighted on the ground above Fort Pitt, fifteen miles away, a group of white tents. It was General Strange with the Alberta Field Force, looking for Big Bear.

Instantly all was excitement. The Indians tumbled out of their lodges, caught up their horses and began to prepare for flight and battle. The Thirst Dance ended abruptly, the would-be warrior left his tuneful perch. Wandering Spirit appeared riding the tall grey mare, her sides streaked with paint, eagle plumes floating from her tail and foretop. Naked except for his breechclout and moccasins, his curling black hair tossing in the wind, his strange eyes flashing, at a mad gallop he circled the camp, shouting the long war-cry of the Crees. He was belted with cartridges; across his chest like the sash of some military order hung a second band. He carried the Winchester without which he never left his lodge.

Breakfast forgotten, the Indians feverishly struck their tents, and with

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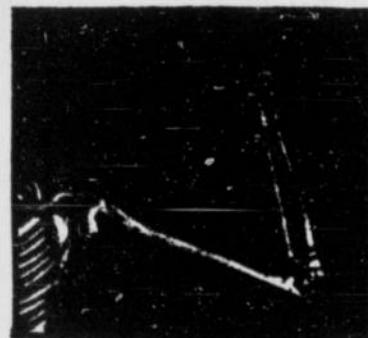
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belongings thrown into carts and on the backs of ponies and dogs, hurried away to the east. In the midst of the excitement Wandering Spirit came with another Indian and marched Henry Quinn, Halpin and other white prisoners to the dancing lodge. I feared mischief, but the war chief was concerned only in seeing that no attempt at escape was made and left them there under a guard. I was not bothered; evidently he surmised that Patenaude might object to his taking charge of me.

At the Little Red Deer River, a deep coulee two miles from the Butte, camp was made and a meal cooked. It was then noon. An Indian took me off to mend his buckboard. My job from his point of view was a poor one, for it was not of much use to him afterward. As we were finishing dinner a red-coat scout was reported on the rim of the coulee and pandemonium reigned again. Patenaude ordered me to get his horses, which had wandered off to feed, and though I did not like it I complied. Indians, including Wandering Spirit, rushed past me naked and shouting war cries; they were apt to act on impulse in spasms of excitement. However, I was not molested. We hooked up again, moved down the coulee to some timber across the sluggish creek or muskeg that trickled through it and camped for the day.

Here the Indians prepared to make a stand. They went over their rifles and selected a position along the brow of the bank above us opposite the point at which we entered the coulee. It was an anxious and thrilling period for the prisoners. We could have shouted, but by the slightest sign to betray the delight we felt would have been our undoing. At last! Help, after two months of nerve-racking strain, hardship and the hope deferred that makes the heart sick, was near. Often we had despaired of living through to the end of it, but we knew now that unless our captors should decide at the last moment to wreak vengeance upon us, our release was at hand.

That evening, as Mr. McLean, James K. Simpson and myself sat with Louis Patenaude and several other Indians in the lodge, Wandering Spirit lifted the flap and entered. His face looked black and forbidding and as he spoke he rested his rifle across his knees. He had been told, he said, that we planned to make our way to the soldiers that night; we were to get terms for the Indians from the soldier chief. He warned us that he meant to fight; there was no truce for him with the soldiers. If we made any such attempt, we would pay with our lives.

There was nothing possible for us, we saw, but to wait.

### CHAPTER XX

#### Meeminook

When in the early spring of '84, on my way down the Saskatchewan with a trading outfit I first happened across Meeminook, he was I thought one of the finest types of the pure Indian I had ever seen. It was at Victoria. He lived at Saddle Lake, thirty-five miles to the east, and I was going his way. The trail was new to me, and when he volunteered to keep me company I was more than pleased. He had the figure of a senator of ancient Rome—tall, graceful, commanding; strong intellectual features; a nose with a classic bend; a voice deep, sonorous and musical.

Stretched in the beguiling glow of our camp fire late into the night, smoking and swallowing frequent draughts of strong black tea out of the sooty two-quart copper pail, we lay. And Meeminook

"Fought all his battles o'er again;  
And thrice he routed all his foes,  
And thrice he slew the slain."

He told of war parties, of Blackfeet scalps won in battle; of camps raided and horses run off in the dark.

"Eigh, N'Chawamis," he said regretfully in his flowing Cree and grave deliberate way, "that was a time to live! When the buffalo were like grass on the plains and with your ear to the ground you could not sleep for the thunder of their hoofs. A time to make feasting and of fighting, a time to make warriors! They are gone now to the

Sand Hills—all gone. And the men, too—they have followed them, except here and there one of the old eagles of the Crees!"

When he arrived with the Saddle Lake band in Big Bear's camp shortly after the massacre, Meeminook at once looked me up.

"Eigh, N'Chawamis!" he exclaimed, pressing my hand warmly. "I was glad when I heard they had not killed you. While I am in the camp, Kahpypamah-chakwayo if he loves his life will be careful how he looks at you!" And Meeminook remained one of my defenders throughout the dreary two months that followed.

The night we camped in the coulee I saw Meeminook, his face smeared with vermilion and yellow ochre, leave his lodge buckling on his cartridge belt. I asked where he was going—the reason of the paint.

"To the fort." He stood looking down at me with his engaging friendly smile, his fine eyes dancing, took my hand and pressed it. "If I do not come back—well, what of it? It is what comes to us sometime. Remember always, Meeminook was your friend!"

He sprang to the saddle of the restless black stallion—the same Henry Quinn had ridden at Pitt—and dashed after the party already climbing the slope behind the camp. They passed over the top and the trampling of their horses grew fainter and fainter until it died away in the night.

It happened that at about the time the war party left Frenchman's Butte, Major Steele, in General Strange's camp at Pitt, was instructing his bugler to blow "Boots and Saddles" for the information of his particular branch of the command, the scouts. The major was lining up a little war party of his own. His men had discovered the body of poor Cowan that afternoon on the point of a stick planted in the sod beside him. Now they were anxious to find somebody not dead who had not been a friend to the murdered scout.

Pipestone Creek is not much of a stream to be invested with so deep and wooded a valley as it tumbles down.

The Indians had just reached its eastern bank and were about to descend and cross, when the ring of steel striking the rocks in the bed of the shallow stream below came to them. They drew back into the shadow of a poplar bluff a hundred yards from the brow of the bank and waited.

The scouts filed slowly by twos up the trail leading out of the valley, Major Steele ahead. As his broad shoulders rose above the level of the plateau across which the Indians were halted in the darkness, the whinny of a cayuse struck his ear. He gave a sharp order in an undertone and the scouts closed up quickly and extended in some bushes along the edge of the bank.

Meeminook's horse was a racer. When he had his head he fairly flew. He had it now. Out from the shadow of a dark cloud broke the peaceful moon, and simultaneously, from the shadow of the green bluff and across the intervening space in half a dozen bounds shot the black stallion. A shrill war-cry cut the night's stillness and echoed along the deep forest-flanked valley of the Pipestone—with dark eyes fixed on the officer's scarlet tunic, Meeminook was riding down on Major Steele.

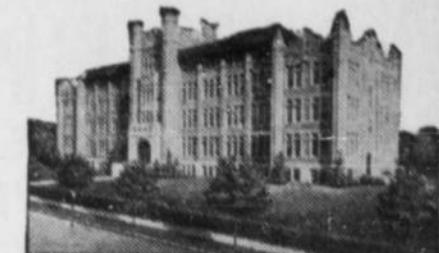
"Crack! Crack!"

Smoke puffed in his face and two bullets whizzed past the major's nose. Two answering reports came from the sergeant at his elbow.

Meeminook had partly reined in his horse, perhaps with a view to a better aim. But Meeminook had aimed his last; he would never point a gun any more. With a bullet through his neck, he sagged down in his saddle and tumbled to the earth.

I did not see Meeminook again but was told that one of the scouts—who should have known better—carried about with him in his waistcoat pocket an ear of the brave redskin. Knowing Meeminook as I did, I felt that his poor body merited more humane treatment. Savagery is not a trait of the red man alone.

To be continued



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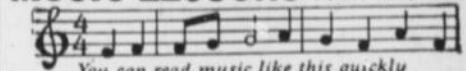
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The anaemic adult or child is poorly fortified against illness. Not only are such persons weak and listless but they are easy victims of colds, pneumonia and many other serious diseases. Anaemia is usually the result of malnutrition. When, for example, the system is not sufficiently supplied with calcium it is not properly nourished.

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We can imitate nature in a way that defies any one's detection. We have a large staff of expert operators and will gladly give you a specialist's advice free of charge. Goods sent on approval to reliable people.

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## Men and Women! How Much Weight Do You Want to Gain in 30 Days?

### One Very Thin Man Gained 28 Pounds in Eight Weeks

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Not only will McCoy's increase weight, but taken regularly will cause frail rundown men and women to grow stronger and more energetic.

If the millions of skinny, scrawny men and women in Canada will start today and put their faith in McCoy's, increased weight, health and attractiveness may be theirs.

So why not start today? Why not fill

out those deep hollows in neck, cheeks, and chest? Why go on through life with sunken cheeks and narrow chest when you can take advantage of this straight forward offer.

McCoy takes all the risk—Read this ironclad guarantee. If after taking four 60-cent boxes of McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets, or two one-dollar boxes, any thin, underweight man or woman doesn't gain at least five pounds and feel completely satisfied with the marked improvement in health—any druggist is authorized to return the purchase price.

The Grain Growers' Guide

## The National Research Council

Continued from Page 3

crop plants for particular areas by the application of modern plant breeding methods—that is, genetics and plant breeding; seventh, a survey of the botany of the prairie provinces, especially with respect to agricultural values. It is recognized that the carrying out of such a plan involves the training and employment of many men, and years of patient study and endeavor, but the National Research Council felt that we would not make progress in dealing with these problems, and in the training of men for their solution, until a clear statement was made setting forth the work to be done. Many of these projects are now under way in our universities with the support of the funds of the National Research Council.

plishments to date and to study carefully the results obtained.

At the last meeting of the Research Council, another committee was called into being for the purpose of co-ordinating and extending the work being done in Canada under the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges in connection with the control of field crop diseases. The committee will be called together in January to organize its work so as to be ready for action next summer. It will comprise all the prominent plant pathologists in Canada.

### Fish Industry Benefitted

In the past few years, there have been very important investigations undertaken in connection with problems of our fisheries, supplementing and in conjunction with the work being done by the Biological Board. It is estimated that the discovery of the cause and cure for discoloration in canned lobsters is worth to the lobster industry of Canada at least \$500,000 a year. In addition, important investigations are now going on in connection with the bacteriological processes in fresh fish. Conclusions have already been reached upon which directions fish packers have been issued, which, if followed, should mean a great deal to the fishing industry.

Important investigations, also, are under way in connection with forestry. In conjunction with the Forestry Department, a committee of the Research Council and the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government have been co-operating with the government of New Brunswick on the problem of re-foresting areas in that province. In the course of another year or two, it is hoped, important findings will result from that investigation.

In connection with our minerals, important investigations have taken place and are now under way for the future development of the mineral wealth of Canada. Last year, the first investigation was completed on the oil shale resources of Nova Scotia. The first bulletin was regarded as of such importance by the government of Nova Scotia that it was printed as an annual report and circulated widely. Our iron ore committee is still continuing to study the problem of the iron ore wealth of Canada and the possibility of its use. As is well known, enormous quantities of low-grade iron ore exist in Canada, especially in Ontario, and there is no doubt that in due course a commercial method should be found for purifying and using this ore. At present practically all our iron ore is imported either from the United States or from Newfoundland.

I might enumerate a number of other investigations now going on, all of which may add either foundation knowledge in science or the practical solution of a problem which we associate with our Canadian national life.

### Information For Consumers

It is anticipated that in the near future national laboratories for research will be established by the Dominion Government under the direction of the National Research Council, covering the kind of work now being done by the Bureau of Standards of the United States and the Mellon Institute. Canada does not, of course, need anything like as elaborate an equipment as these two institutions have, but the kind of work which they are doing for the United States must be done in laboratories of our own. Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce for the United States estimates that the people of that country today are saving six hundred million dollars annually as the result of the information given to the industry of America through the National Bureau of Standards, since its foundation a few years ago. Without question this can be duplicated on a corresponding scale in Canada. We certainly have the greatest wealth of untapped natural resources existing on the American continent. It only remains for us to utilize our ability and knowledge in the development of these to give us a rank as an agricultural and industrial nation.

Sell farm surplus equipment with a *Classified Ad.*

# Sugar Beets

Mr. Ben Gerrard, formerly of Utah, is now farming in an irrigated district in Idaho. In 1927 he harvested 107 tons of sugar beets from five acres. His gross returns amounted to \$803.99 — approximately \$160 per acre.

Mr. E. Bowman, formerly of Kansas, harvested 274 tons of sugar beets from 10.7 acres. His gross returns amounted to \$2,057.01 — a return of approximately \$192 per acre.

Mr. George E. Kenaston, formerly of Nebraska, is now farming in the same neighborhood with Mr. Bowman. Mr. Kenaston harvested 107 tons of sugar beets from 4.3 acres and received a gross return of \$802.76 — approximately \$186 per acre.

Good land in the sugar beet districts of Idaho can be bought from \$175 to \$250 per acre. A booklet (27-K) has been prepared showing the agricultural resources of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

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## The U.F.W.M. Convene

Continued from Page 2  
public welfare, Dr. E. W. Montgomery. Miss E. Russell, superintendent of the public health nurses branch, spoke to the women, gathered in separate session on Friday afternoon, on the work of her department, showing especially the responsibilities of the district nurse in safeguarding the health of children and mothers. Miss Russell expressed the hope that the day would come in Manitoba when it would be possible to plan a series of child welfare clinics along the various railway lines, and not have to wait upon the time when health committees feel like organizing for such work, as in this later way health interest is apt to be uncertain and spasmodic.

There were several resolutions on health matters. One asking for a certificate of health before marriage was defeated. One was passed asking the government to undertake public health nursing services for all parts of the province. Mrs. Gee reported that two health resolutions from last year's convention had been presented to the provincial government during 1927. One asked for the registering of physical defects of an infant on the birth certificate. The minister of public welfare had at the time of the interview with representatives of the U.F.W.M., expressed himself in sympathy with the intent of the resolution and it is expected that action will be taken by the government in this direction. Another resolution asking for legislation making it compulsory for doctors to use drops in baby's eyes at time of birth in order to prevent possible blindness, had also been presented. This resolution was reaffirmed by this year's convention. There seems to be some doubt among officials as to the possibility of enforcing such legislation were it passed, but the U.F.W.M., knowing that it has been enforced elsewhere, are insisting that such legislation come into effect in Manitoba.

### Show Busy Year

Miss Mabel E. Finch, in presenting the annual U.F.W.M. report, pointed out that the ten years of organization among rural women has seen the realization of many of their aims. Committee work has become more expert and better informed. During the year past business matters arising out of the work of the U.F.W.M. has led to the holding of conferences with other bodies, among which was a conference called by the Dominion government for the purpose of considering grading of dressed poultry. Representatives of the organization had attended the Manitoba Poultry Marketing Association and the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. Mrs. Gee was afforded the opportunity by the provincial department of agriculture to attend the World's Poultry Congress, held in Ottawa early in August. Mrs. Gee gave a report on her visit to the convention. This report, in written form, is to be placed on file in the central office and will be available for the study of the locals during the coming year.

The board had been asked to co-operate with the Winnipeg Peace Group, a branch of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom in a study of the type of selections contained in the school readers. The committee on education accepted this as part of its program.

Part of the educational program of the committee on immigration has been the welcoming of new British settlers. Hundreds of letters soliciting the co-operation of the rural people had been sent out from central office.

During the year many demands for clothing had been received from the inter-lake district and from south-eastern Manitoba. "A number of women's locals had responded splendidly by supplying clothing and Christmas hampers." Miss Finch also reported that "district boards are placing themselves more enthusiastically than ever behind debating, and are offering cups and medals. Souris district is carrying on a inter-local contest through four provincial constituencies."

Over 127 package libraries has been sent out to assist in this educational work. The 1926-27 inter-district debating series was completed with the final

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Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find 10 cents for Brock's  
Book on Birds, a sample of Brock's Bird Seed and  
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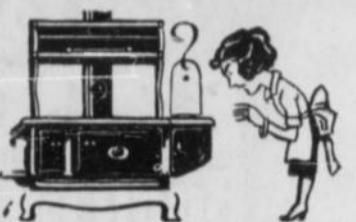
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debate at the convention between Springfield and Marquette. During the year, eight women's district conferences were held under the supervision of the U.F.W.M. directors.

In regard to membership, Miss Finch reported that the total women membership approximates 25 per cent. of that of the whole association which this year stands at 5,143. There are 47 locals where the women carry on their work under a separate section, while in 108 locals the women work in a mixed local, reporting to the secretary of the U.F.W.M. through a woman convener. The field work this year past had been carried on by Mrs. Blow and Mrs. Gee, as Miss Finch had been granted six months leave of absence while she attended the University of Chicago, where she took a course of study in economics.

Mrs. E. J. Blow, of St. Andrews, presented the young people's report. A very real evidence of the good work of juniors was shown when six young men and women took part in an oratorical contest on Monday evening. They were: Pearl Shields from Dickson local; Jean MacDonald from St. Andrews; Alex Craig, of Grosse Isle; George Shaw, Hazel Ridge; Elsie McKillop, Dauphin Plains; Phyllis Burrel, Grand Narrows; and Alvin Smith, Lidstone local. The prizes awarded the three best were contributed by the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited. The winners on this occasion were Pearl Shields, Jean MacDonald and Alvin Smith, in the order named. At the board meeting following last year's convention \$200 had been voted towards the furthering of junior work. Owing to the financial situation of the organization only \$28 had been actually spent. A number of locals had asked for speakers on junior work. Mrs. Blow had been able to personally

The Grain Growers' Guide visit some of these, and in other cases some of the juniors assisted in organization work. Dauphin and MacDonald and Springfield districts had shown the most interest. Mrs. Blow expressed the hope that the time would come when the juniors' work would become self-supporting.

The educational report was presented by Mrs. T. W. McClelland. In this it was pointed out that one of the gratifying phases of educational work in the province was the increasing number of pupils taking higher grade work, and the steady rise in educational standing of the teachers who hold positions in the schools. Mrs. McClelland attributed the higher standard of teachers partly to the increase in salaries in rural schools, where an additional grant is now made by the province to teachers who remain longer than one year. School attendance is reported to be better. In 1917 it was 65 per cent. of the enrolment, while for 1926 it was 72 per cent. of the enrolment.

Growing out of this report was a recommendation that a day be set apart to be known as Good-will Day, which would be marked by a special peace study in the schools. The convention placed itself on record as favoring the idea of carrying on a campaign for the promotion of peace and good-will in all the schools and educational institutions.

The marketing report which has come to be an important feature of the main convention was presented by Mrs. A. Arbuckle, Neepawa. Further details concerning this report and the discussions which arose out of it will be found in the report of the main convention, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

The immigration report was presented by Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain.

## U.F.M. Holds 25th Convention

*Continued from Page 5*

and another one instructing the directors to confer with the co-operatives with a view to getting temporary assistance until a new system of financing could be inaugurated. Later it was decided to increase the membership fee to \$3.00 of which \$2.00 would go to central, 25 cents to the district and 25 cents to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In the closing minutes of the convention, many delegates expressed apprehension that the \$3.00 fee would be impossible to collect. J. L. Brown thought that this should have been thought of when they were voting to discontinue the grant from the U.G.G. It was then that he issued his challenge for a free will offering, and though the result was that \$250 was contributed it is evident that the demonstration was more spectacular than effective in financing an organization with an annual budget of over \$11,000.

#### Livestock Marketing

Though the question of livestock marketing was mentioned in the directors' report, the real discussion of the situation that exists did not come out until Roy McPhail, president of the Manitoba Livestock Pool recently formed, gave the convention a review of the activities leading up to the formation of that organization. He reported that 19 district associations had been formed in the province, though some of them were not yet shipping stock. He explained in detail the events leading up to the organization of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers and of the formation of a co-ordinating body of the three provincial livestock pools. The district plan of organization did not lend itself to spectacular development. The selling agency on the St. Boniface yards was not operated by the Manitoba pool, but by the Central Selling Agency. Business for it was being solicited from members and non-members alike in order to provide sufficient volume to carry the overhead. Receipts indicate that the volume of business would be sufficient to carry the selling organization. The decision of the delegates, at the annual meeting of United Grain Growers, that the United Livestock Growers should continue in business, had made it necessary for the pools to open

up in opposition to them, much as this step was regretted.

C. Rice-Jones, president of the United Livestock Growers, in reply to Mr. McPhail, said that the organizations had got into a jamb in this livestock business and that it would be best for all concerned to lay their cards on the table. He requested, however, that what was said at the convention should be looked upon as a debate without personalities entering into the discussion. There were now two farmer-owned organizations operating on the St. Boniface yards. Last May, when a tentative agreement was reached in Regina, and a proposition to sell out the U.L.G. to the pools was outlined, the shareholders of the U.G.G. would probably have carried it. By November 30, however, owing to the increase of dissatisfaction in Alberta and the evident reluctance of the farmers to sign up with the Manitoba pool, it had become evident to the U.G.G. delegates that in the interests of the producers the U.L.G. should continue. Information secured at the time of the U.G.G. meeting indicated that only 900 or 1,000 contracts had been signed in Manitoba. In Alberta it had been shown that it took about seven contracts to the car of livestock, which, applied to Manitoba, indicated that only about 160 cars per year of livestock had been signed up, or less than three per cent. of the livestock shipments of the province. It would therefore have looked ridiculous to the shareholders to recommend withdrawing the U.L.G. from the St. Boniface yards. The U.L.G. would have liked to have had a conference with the Manitoba cattle pool immediately after the U.G.G. meeting, but did not have the time as the pools decided the following day that they would open up on the St. Boniface yards.

A resolution pledging the U.F.M. to support the livestock pool was later withdrawn with the explanation that the convention had heard the matter thoroughly threshed out and it would be better not to take sides on a question in which the two organizations were in open opposition.

**The Tariff Advisory Board**  
 The discussion on the tariff outside of the academic debate on the question was principally confined to a discussion

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of the Tariff Advisory Board. T. W. Bird, M.P. for Nelson, expressed his opposition to the board on the ground that the farmers had been opposed to taking the matter out of the hands of parliament. He felt that the government would feel itself relieved to some extent of its responsibility with regard to tariff matters owing to the existence of the board and favored leaving the matter altogether in the hands of parliament. A. E. Darby, who has represented the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Tariff Board hearings, pointed out in an able address that the Tariff Board is purely a fact-finding body, which presents its reports to the government, and that neither the government nor parliament are relieved in any degree of their responsibility in connection with tariff matters. The facts brought out at Tariff Board hearings would be of inestimable value in discussing tariff schedules on the floor of the House.

Hon. E. C. Drury in his address also touched on this matter, contrasting the present situation with that existing prior to the establishment of the board. Previously the advocates of tariff reductions had to work pretty much in the dark as he had found from his experience before tariff commissions. Mr. Darby strongly supported the resolution on the order paper to have verbatim copies of the evidence printed for the use of members and others, and the resolution was carried.

In 1922 the U.F.M. passed a resolution debarring elected members of parliament from holding offices on central or district executives. A resolution rescinding this action was placed before the convention and though there was a sharp division of opinion upon it, the rescinding resolution carried.

### Canadian Council of Agriculture

J. L. Brown, M.P., addressed the delegates in support of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, giving some of its history and referring especially to the work of Mr. Darby before the tariff commission. Resolutions were passed expressing appreciation of this work. The council will in future receive more assistance from the association as it was agreed that 25 cents from each membership fee would be handed over to the council by the central.

Peter Wright reported on the Roderick McKenzie Memorial fund, stating that it now amounted to over \$1,000 and that the United Grain Growers had agreed to give \$500 when contributions from other sources reached \$2,000. A special effort will be made this winter to bring the fund up to the required total. It will be used to establish a scholarship at the Manitoba Agricultural College for stimulating the study of rural sociology and economics.

The directors were asked to approach the Wheat Pool with regard to the introduction of the requisition method of collecting membership. Resolutions were carried favoring a vigorous campaign of education in favor of peace and the promotion of good-will among nations and urging Canada to sign the optional clause referring all justiciable disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Another resolution urged the government to adopt grades for dressed poultry which will be fair to both producers and consumers.

The question of moisture content in wheat was referred to in the directors' report, which stated that after a very complete enquiry from all sources of information, the executive was unable to recommend any increase in the moisture content of straight grades. This recommendation, it was stated, was based on the fact that the European buyer decreases the basic price of Canadian wheat in proportion to the price of the Australian and Indian product, which contains only seven to eight per cent. moisture. Any increase in the moisture content permitted would only penalize the owner of normally dry grain for the benefit of the man whose grain is abnormal.

A. J. M. Poole resigned from the office of president of the association and is succeeded by Thomas Wood, who has been vice-president since 1924. George Breckon, of Emerson, was elected vice-president. Peter Wright, a veteran of the organization, who has rendered splendid service on the board for many years, was elected to the office of honorary president.

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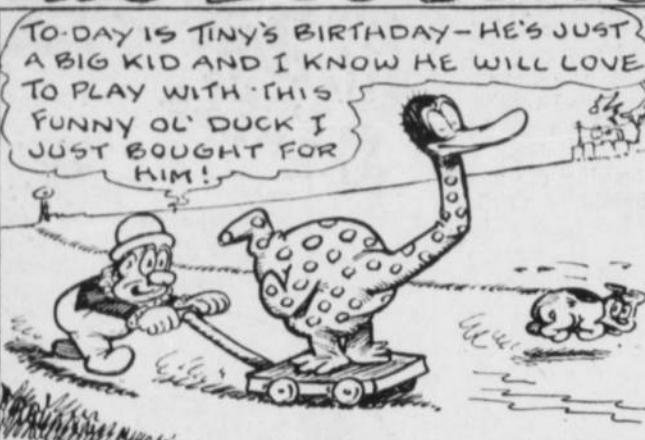
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## THE DOO DADS •• TINY'S BIRTHDAY ••



### The Doo Dads

AT Christmas time all the Doo Dads gave each other Christmas presents, but they all forgot Tiny, even Nicky his very best friend forgot all about him. After the holidays were over, Nicky began to think how unkind he had been not to give Tiny a Christmas present, and decided the only thing to do was to give him a splendid birthday present. Then all of a sudden he remembered a wonderful duck mounted on wheels, that he had seen in the Doo Dad toy shop and had wanted very badly for himself. Just the very thing for Tiny, thought Nicky, he will enjoy playing with it and will think it great fun riding me around on its back.

The next day was Tiny's birthday, so bright and early in the morning

Nicky slipped away to the toy shop and bought the duck. Just as Tiny was coming out the door to see about getting some breakfast, along came Nicky pushing the duck and calling for Tiny to come and see his birthday present. Tiny took one look at it and decided he didn't like it very much. He would much rather have a good big bag of peanuts for a present. Up climbed Nicky on to the duck's back—"Come on Tiny and give me a ride," he called. Tiny's frown deepened in to a scowl, and it just took him about one minute to make up his mind to give Nicky about the merriest ride he ever had in his life. So he took a good firm hold on the handle with his trunk and off he started as hard as he could go. Now most boys and girls know how hard it is to ride on a calf's back, but that would be easy compared with riding on

that duck's hard slippery back. All poor Nicky could do was grab it around the neck and hang on for dear life and yell for help.

Down the main street of Dooville they went, scaring old man Grouch's pig nearly out of its wits. Old Man Grouch thinks it is a huge joke and Flannelfeet wonders how it will end. Old Doe Sawbones has his bag and saw all ready for anything that may happen. Poly and the other little Doo Dads are going to race with them to see Nicky get a tumble. Even the old lady Doo Dad has left her sweeping to watch them go by. No doubt Nicky is hoping that Tiny will soon get tired out and let him climb down to safety.

Perhaps this will be a lesson to Nicky not to buy Tiny a present and expect to get most of the fun out of it himself.

# U.F.A. Convenes in Calgary

Continued from Page 4

shown that at present the pool has no power to make line elevator companies show their books when securing evidence against contract breakers.

Another question which came up during the first day related to the sugar beet industry. The convention passed a resolution from the Lethbridge Federal Constituency Association asking that the Dominion government be urged to adopt such measures to encourage and stabilize this industry as would be beneficial to the growers, the manufacturers and the consumers of sugar. The resolution was generally taken to mean that the industry should be bonused. Several delegates spoke against the proposal as savouring too much of protection. The fraternal delegate from Saskatchewan, Mr. Williams, used this resolution to illustrate the necessity for co-ordination between the provinces, stating that the U.F.C. had presented a case before the Tariff Advisory Board for a reduction of the protection on sugar.

#### Immigration Policy Criticized

Another resolution from the Lethbridge district stated that farmers were not financially prepared for so great an influx of immigrants as had recently taken place; that immigrants had been misinformed regarding their prospects in this country and that greater care should be taken in the selection of immigrants that were sent to the West. Norman F. Priestly, of Coaldale, in supporting this resolution said that immigration was proceeding on a fortuitous, heedless course. Into a district around Lethbridge with 20 years of development in the way of schools, roads, telephones, bridges, churches and friendships, hundreds of immigrants had been brought, with differences of language, dress and customs. He wished to cast no aspersions on these immigrants but the fact was that rural communities were being disrupted by too great an influx at one time. Moreover, he was rigidly opposed to the policy which allowed corporations to engage in immigration work. Mr. Priestley's views were supported by several delegates with the result that this resolution and another one expressing general dissatisfaction with the government's immigration policy were carried by large majorities.

The group idea in government would be carried to its extreme conclusion if the policy advocated in a resolution on this subject were followed out. A redistribution is due in Alberta and this resolution asked the provincial government to divide the people by classes instead of dividing the province into electoral districts so that each class would have the right to nominate and elect its own representatives. The resolution received considerable support but was vigorously opposed by President Wood who said that people have the right to nominate and elect their own representative now. Some of them do not do it but they cannot be forced. He advised the delegates not to let theory run away with them and that it was no use theorizing about something which they already had. The resolution was lost by a large majority but immediately another resolution was carried asking that the principle of proportional representation be followed in making the redistribution, keeping in view those parts of the country where population was widely scattered and stating there would be no advantage in radically reducing the number of seats in the province when the population was growing rapidly. This resolution secured overwhelming support.

#### Tariff and Public Ownership

H. E. Spencer and others spoke to a resolution asking that the provincial government appoint a competent representative to look after the needs of the consumers at all hearings of the Tariff Advisory Board. He said that in this board they had something better than had been expected by low tariff advocates and that the facts which it brought out were invaluable to members of parliament and the people generally. One delegate made the suggestion that the three provincial governments be represented but this suggestion was not included in the resolution, which carried.

That the delegates were very firmly behind the public ownership of public utilities was attested by two resolutions, one dealing with the provincial railways and the other with the Spray Lakes power development. The convention was plainly favorable to the idea that the province should proceed slowly in disposing of its railways and that these railways should not be thrown on the bargain counter. It also plainly favored the idea that when a sale was made it should if possible be to the Canadian National system. D. M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, could not see how the outlet from the northern district to the coast could be provided unless the C.P.R. or C.N.R. took over the E.D. & B.C. Because of the position of its main line the Canadian National Railway was the logical one to take it over, but he did not believe that it should be disposed of for less than what it was worth.

Regarding the Spray Lakes development the matter of which was discussed pretty thoroughly last year at Edmonton, the convention pronounced as follows: That we urge our provincial and Dominion members of Parliament that they earnestly strive to bring about a co-operative scheme for the immediate starting of the development of the Spray Lakes project.

The St. Lawrence Great Waterways had been brought up at a previous session but the convention was obviously doubtful about it, rather favoring the idea that the Peace River outlet, the development of the western route and the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway should have precedence over the St. Lawrence project. Robt. Gardiner, M.P. explained that the

estimated cost of the St. Lawrence development was \$650,000,000 but that it should be remembered that engineers had estimated the cost of the Welland Canal at \$55,000,000 whereas it would cost, with interest during construction, about \$125,000,000. E. F. Garland, M.P. stated that the St. Lawrence would eventually be developed but the question was, is the country ready for it? There was, he said, no hurry, as plenty of power was available from the Ottawa River for immediate needs. The convention felt it was not able to render an intelligent decision on the matter and the resolution was tabled for lack of information.

A long discussion on credits, banking and currency, questions dear to the Albertan's heart, was opened with the reading of the report of the committee on Banking and Credits. The report urged farmers to liquidate their liabilities as early as possible in preparation for a period of lower price levels and urged the establishment of a central bank of issue and re-discount, a proposal which has been brought to the fore by A. E. Darby of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. John Egger advanced the idea that interest was the greatest evil of the day while C. H. Farquharson presented a lengthy analysis of the credit system. Wm. Irvine, M.P. complimented the committee on its report and said that the progress being made in the formation of public opinion on the matter was largely to the credit of a few men who had consistently engaged in disseminating information on the subject. Inflation and deflation were the twin curses of modern civilization and fall more heavily on farmers than any other economic group. The report of the committee was adopted.

#### Relations with Russia

A resolution for the re-establishment of relations with Russia had a checkered

career in the convention. When first introduced it created considerable discussion in which it was stated that when the King government, following the lead of the Baldwin government, broke off relations with Moscow, no explanation was given nor had any explanation been forthcoming since. Carl Axelson was of the opinion that if any real cause existed for breaking off the relations it would have been proclaimed from the house-tops. J. J. Bowlen said that the Russian delegation, which was in the country at the time, had purchased 3,000 horses, worth \$165,000 and that they could easily have left them on the farmers' hands but that the Moscow government had been generous enough to consider that the contract had gone too far to be repudiated. Some of the delegates considered that the resolution was loaded with T.N.T. and that they had better trust to the judgment of the men in Ottawa and London, who were responsible for severing the diplomatic relations. Hon. Geo. Hoadley intimated that delicate negotiations were under way for further sales of horses to Russia and that the resolution under these circumstances had better be tabled. It was accordingly thus disposed of but at a later session was revived and passed with a substantial majority.

#### Resolutions Regarding Highways

Hon. O. L. McPherson was on the platform when several resolutions came up concerning provincial highway construction and maintenance. Municipalities, he said, must come to the point of view where they will appoint more efficient overseers. The present municipality was too small for efficiency, and grouping into larger districts for highway purposes was essential. Graveling, he said, cost on an average \$3,000 a mile, while tar sands from the north,

Turn to Page 47

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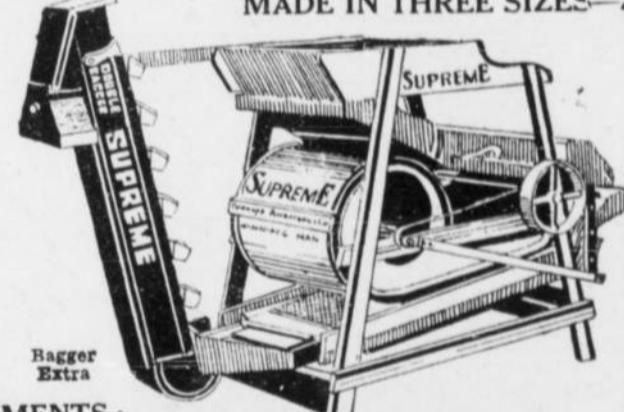
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## LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN MALES** and females, 100% R.O.P., tested herd, best of breeding and type, accredited herd. A. L. Peterson, Edberg, Alta. 3-3

**FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS** old, sire grand champion of Canada; dam high record. Write G. M. Playfair, Baldwin, Man. 3-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, REGISTERED**, University Burke, No. 63210, bred by University, Saskatoon, \$100. O. Sorsdahl, Midvale, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—HOLSTEINS, YOUNG BULLS**, ALSO females, from R.O.P. cows. Willis Thickett, Russell, Man. 24-5

**PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, YEARLING**, \$50. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 3-3

### Jerseys

**SELLING—JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS AND** bull calves. Shutt Strasbourg, Sask. 22-6

### Red Polls

#### THE RED POLLS

**ESSENTIAL Qualities of Modern Cattle:** Must be consistent milk and butter-fat producers.

Must be economical to feed.

Must be early maturing.

All the above inherent qualities, together with longevity, are embodied on the Modern Red Polled Cattle.

For free booklet describing the breed, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Secy., Canadian Red Polled Association, ANAHEIM, SASK.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—REGISTERED RED** Polled bull, 16 months old, good one. E. J. Willard, Lleydminster, Sask.

**SELLING—RED-POLLED BULLS: ALSO WANT** to buy Red-Polled bull. Melvin Joyce, Doddsland, Sask. 3-2

### SHEEP—VARIous

**SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER OF REGISTERED** Oxford-Down ewes. Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 24-5

**YOUNG EWES, BRED BY CHOICE REGISTERED** Shropshires, lamb May, \$15. William Ching, St. Viter, Sask. 3-3

**SELLING—50 GRADE SHROPSHIRE AND** Oxford ewes, bred. L. W. Hulse, Kindersley, Sask. 3-2

### GOATS

**TWO GRADE TOGGEBURG DOES, BRED TO** registered Toggenburg "Rajah's Major," \$35 each. W. Riome, 320 Caribou Street, Moose Jaw, Sask.

### SWINE

**FOR THE BEST IN BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES**, both sexes for sale, write the Vauxhall Stock Farms Ltd., Vauxhall, Alta. 24-4

### Berkshires

**SELLING—A FEW GOOD LENGTHY REGISTERED** Berkshire boars. May farrowed, \$30; June, \$25; September, \$18. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask.

**LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR** sale, ready for service. Price \$30. Chas. Weaver, Deltraine, Man. 1-3

**CHOICE BRED SOWS FOR SALE**—W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 3-3

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Seed grain of every kind and variety, farm lands, pure-bred cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, grain cleaning and pickling machinery, lumber and fence posts. "Little Guide Ads." reach over 120,000 farm homes.

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**PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS, E. S.** Miller stock, does, \$10 and \$8.00; bucks, \$8.00 and \$5.00. H. C. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 3-2

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**BLACK COLLIE PUPS, WITH WHITE MARKINGS**, from real stock and watch dogs, males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. Chester McDonald, R.R. No. 1, Box 7 1/2, Portage la Prairie.

**REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500** per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 19-12

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**FROM TESTED, TRAPNESTED AND OFFICIAL INSPECTED** flocks. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks. 313-egg Official Registered Males in our Pen Matings for 1928. Buckeyes and Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders. Free Catalogue.

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True Wonder-layers of accredited  
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T.B. All varieties; 100 per cent.  
live arrival. Get chicks from an  
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protection. It means honest,  
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ness methods, etc. Book your orders now and get  
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BIRD CO. "Largest chick plant in Western  
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S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

ALBERTA bred and hatched in electric Petersime  
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Member Alberta R.O.P. Breeders' Association.  
Agents for Charter's Incubators. The Machine  
that remembers even if you forget. Send for  
catalog.

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BOOKING ORDERS BABY CHICKS, SINGLE  
Comb White and Black Leghorns. Cockerels for  
sale. Mating list. Wetheral, 3629 13A-St. West  
Calgary. 3-8

CHICKS—PURE BRED-TO-LAY WHITE LEG-  
horns, from trap-nested and official inspected stock.  
Price list free. Alex. Taylor, 362 Furby Street,  
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BABY CHICKS. FREE CATALOGUE. CAL-  
ver's Poultry Farm, Salmon Arm, B.C. 3-3

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Breeders' Association—Breeding cockerels for  
sale—Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, White  
Leghorns. All bred-to-lay stock. For particulars  
and prices write R. M. Hooper, Experimental  
Farm, Brandon. 3-3

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 18 TO 23**  
pounds, \$11; pullets, 12 to 14 pounds, \$7.00; 16  
Rose Comb White Wyandotte pullets, laying  
55%, \$2.00 each. C. N. Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm  
Creek, Man.

**SELLING—12 ONLY PURE BARRED ROCK**  
cockerels, \$5.00 each, from Registered R.O.P.  
Breeders' No. K37; also pure-bred R. C. White  
Wyandottes, Martin strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs.  
G. Barnes, Tosfield, Alta. 3-2

**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, FROM**  
best strains of prize winners, big, strong, glossy  
black. Greatest table breed and good egg pro-  
duction, \$5.00 each. C. J. Turnbull, Box 184,  
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**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, FROM**  
second place contest flock; Mammoth Bronze hens,  
\$1.00; Toulouse, females, \$5.00; unrelated pair,  
\$10, from prize stock, Brandon. Fred Foster,  
Lena, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND GOBBERS,**  
\$1.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels,  
bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Charles Ingram,  
Tosfield, Alta. 1-5

**PICKLED SUSSEX, BAY RED, BLACK AND**  
white, one male, \$8.00; imported from Shoemaker,  
Ill., cockers, \$6.00 and \$7.00, Shoemaker strain,  
winter layers. Mrs. McLaren, Roblin, Man. 1-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE UNI-**  
versity, B.C., strain, \$3.00; also White Wyandotte  
cockerels, \$3.00, from bred-to-lay stock. Arthur  
Chambers, MacLean, Sask. 2-5

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results at a small cost.

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Sag. Comb Rhode Island Reds. Jersey Black  
Giant. Choice cockerels, \$2.50. A. Robbie  
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**JERSEY BLACK GIANT AND WHITE WYAN-**  
dotte cockerels, government approved. Record of  
performance stock, beauties, \$5.00 each. Box 7,  
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geese, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00 each. Also Barred  
Rock cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.50 each.  
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**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
May hatchet, first-class birds, toms, \$7.00; hens,  
\$5.00. Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels,  
\$2.00; three for \$5.00. E. Pearson, Froude, Sask.

**ROSE COMB, MARTIN'S STRAIN, WHITE**  
Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; two, \$3.50.  
Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00  
each. W. J. Enz, Neillpath, Sask.

**PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCK-**  
erels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Pure Bronze  
turkey toms, \$7.00. Mrs. Northcott, Rapid City,  
Man.

**LIGHT BRAHMA AND ROSE COMB BLACK**  
Minot's cockerels, \$2.00 each, bred-to-lay strains;  
also Wisconsin incubator good condition, \$10.  
Frank Mulligan, Semans, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**  
turkey gobblers, \$7.00 each. Also bred-to-lay Buff  
Orpington cockerels at \$3.00 or two for \$5.00.  
Mrs. F. K. Johnson, R.R. 1, Red Deer, Alta.

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-**  
erels, \$1.00, two for \$5.00. Year-old Bronze tom,  
Ill., Mrs. Fred Powell, Wisterton, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON AND BLACK**  
Langshan cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Chas. A.  
Sabinson, Elora, Sask.

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS**  
and Tom Barron. White Leghorn cockerels,  
\$1.00. H. Bell, Balmoral, Man.

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,**  
Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00; three for \$5.00.  
Wm. Ruttan, Wordsworth, Sask. 3-5

**SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON AND RHODE**  
Island Red cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Wm. J. Hains,  
Chauvin, Alta.

**PURE BRONZE GOBBERS, \$6.00 EACH.**  
Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each.  
Frank Smith, Cappon, Sask.

**SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS,**  
\$1.00 each; pullets, \$3.00. Peter Mohaw, Ayles-  
bury, Sask.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, BRED**  
from first prize rooster at Moose Jaw, price \$5.00.  
Mrs. M. Hainstock, Hartree, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK AND**  
Hog Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each.  
Horn Lucas, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE**  
Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each.  
D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 2-3

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, AT \$3.00 EACH.**  
Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.50. Mary Bonschekov,  
McTavish, Man. 2-2

**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00;**  
Man. \$2.00. Robert Pritchard, Angusville,  
2-2

**SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH.** MISS  
E. A. MacLean, Antler, Sask.

## POULTRY

## Anconas

**ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, FROM**  
Sheppard's strain, \$2.00. Beugin, Monvel, Alta.  
3-3

## Brahmas

**PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA, SPECKLED**  
Sussex, Partridge Cochin cockerels, \$5.00 each.  
A. McKinnon, Glenside, Sask.

**PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS,**  
\$3.00 each. Roy Fleming, Kingman, Alta.

**LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$5.00;** PUL-  
lets, \$2.50. J. Jourdin, Aylesbury, Sask. 2-2

## Langshans

**SELLING—BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS,**  
\$3.00; two for \$5.00. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.  
3-3

**LARGE PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN**  
cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$2.50. W. Swann, Mar-  
quis, Sask. 3-2

## Leghorns

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels and pullets, good winter layers,  
\$3.00 each, from 263-egg strain cockrel; also large  
white Embden geese and ganders, \$5.00 each.  
Richard Dettet, Findlater, Sask. 3-2

**TOM BARON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels, \$2.50. Large Mammoth Bronze  
toms, \$6.00. W. R. Mickieborough, R.R. 1,  
Regina, Sask. 1-3

**S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM**  
R.O.P. stock, egg record 275, University of B.C.  
strain. Price \$3.00. Thos. Noble, Daysland,  
Alta. 2-2

**FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN**  
cockerels, \$2.00. Also two young hounds, stag,  
grey and Russian cross. Marion Gentry, Willowen,  
Alta.

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE LEG-**  
horns, pedigree cockerels, \$5.00 to \$15 each. Hens  
and pullets for sale. Hatching eggs and chicks in  
season. Ellen Jickling, Dugalt, Man. 3-5

**PURE-FERRIS STRAIN S.C. WHITE**  
Leghorns cockerels, from the P. A. Crocker Farm, of  
Stuartburn, Man., each \$2.50 or four for \$8.00.  
E. Danelson, Salvador, Sask.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN**  
large Leghorn cockerels from Record of Production  
selected stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask.  
3-4

**SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN**  
cockerels, pure-bred, \$2.00. S. W. Byrnes, Hazen-  
more, Sask.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BRED-**  
to-lay Vancouver strain, \$2.50 each. Mrs. L.  
Richmond, Delia, Alta.

**BARRON'S LARGE, VIGOROUS, SINGLE**  
Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00, two for  
\$5.00. N. R. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 3-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,**  
\$2.00 each, three for \$6.00, good quality. Arthur  
Hoefling, Alliance, Alta.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,**  
University stock, \$1.50; select, \$2.00. J.  
Warrington, Loverna, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN**  
roosters, \$3.00 pair. W. E. MacDonald, Viking,  
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**FERRIS STRAIN, PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE**  
Leghorn cockerels, prize-winning stock, \$2.00 each.  
Mrs. Arthur Helm, Rosetown, Sask.

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cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.00. Mrs. Leo  
Cutler, Travers, Alta. 1-5

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Meagher, Marquis,  
Sask. 2-3

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels, \$2.00. S. C. Robinson, Hartney,  
Man. 2-4

**THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN COCKERELS**  
for sale. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 2-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN**  
cockerels, \$1.25. Walter Harlow, Browning, Sask.

**SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN**  
roosters, \$2.00. D. Stearn, Willowbrook, Sask.

**PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**  
erels, \$1.50. Mrs. C. Northe, Red Deer, Alta. 3-2

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Meagher, Marquis,  
Sask. 2-3

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn cockerels, \$2.00. S. C. Robinson, Hartney,  
Man. 2-4

**FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS,**  
Pekin ducks and drakes, \$2.00; three for \$5.00.  
Wm. Ruttan, Wordsworth, Sask. 3-5

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON AND BLACK**  
Langshan cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Chas. A.  
Sabinson, Elora, Sask.

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**PURE BRONZE GOBBERS, \$6.00 EACH.**  
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Frank Smith, Cappon, Sask.

**SELLING—LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS,**  
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**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, AT \$3.00 EACH.**  
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**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00;**  
Man. \$2.00. Robert Pritchard, Angusville,  
2-2

**SELLING—GUINEA FOWL, \$1.25 EACH.** MISS  
E. A. MacLean, Antler, Sask.

## POULTRY

## Minoras

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA ROSE COMB**  
cockerels, from sweepstakes winning stock, \$2.50;  
from first prize stock, \$2.00. F. Schmeichel,  
Findlater, Sask. 3-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA**  
cockerels, from government selected imported  
stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. Robson, Melfort,  
Sask. 2-2

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ING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want  
Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising  
results at a small cost.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB MINORCA COCK-**  
erels, \$2.00 each, or three for \$5.00. H. J. Less-  
meister, Denzil, Sask.

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA**  
cockerels, \$2.00 each. Peter Gaffney, Jr., Conquest,  
Sask.

**PURE-BRED R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCK-**  
erels, \$2.50 each, two for \$4.00. Gust Carlson,  
Viscount, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCK-**  
erels, \$2.00 each. F. Gould, Thornhill, Man.

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,**  
from government inspected prize-winning stock,  
\$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Wm. Lee,  
Tofield, Alta. 1-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM \$30**  
pedigree cock, 305-egg strain. Price \$3.00 to \$

## POULTRY

## Poultry Supplies

## MAGIC LICE TABLETS

Will rid your poultry, of all ages and breeds, of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablet" in every gallon of fowl's drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with orders. Large box of 225 tablets, good for 225 gallons of water, lasting you one year, sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO. 239 G. MELITA AVE., TORONTO, ONT.

**EGGS IN THREE DAYS ARE GUARANTEED** when you feed your hens "Magic Egg-gland Tablets." They contain the finest scientific ingredients to increase egg production. Just crush them in hen's drinking water; nature's own food full of vitamins, which makes hens lay big in three days. Valuable poultry bulletins free. One box, 60 cents; two boxes for \$1.00. Postpaid. Reliable Stock Food Co., 239 G. Melita Ave., Toronto.

**FOR SALE—BUCKEYE No. 40 SMALL MAMMOTH** Incubator, 1,144-egg capacity, automatic turning trays. Albert Mants, Belleplaine, Sask. 3-2

**MONEY IN EGGS, YES; BUT MORE EGGS** more money. Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes hens produce. Costs one cent a month per hen. Ask your dealer.

**CHARTER'S INCUBATORS GIVE EXCELLENT** results. Information awaiting you. Guy Power, Virden, Man. 2-2

## Rhode Island Reds

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, dark birds. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 each, four weeks. Mrs. John Koenig, Engelfeld, Sask. 1-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, large, well marked birds, from pure-bred, selected stock, \$4.00 each; three for \$10. Hugh Egashem, Cayley, Alta. 2-2

**BEAUTIFUL DARK RHODE ISLAND RED** cockerels, rose comb, prize winners and great winter-laying strain, \$3.00 each. Mrs. George Atkinson, Atkinson, Sask., via Macklin. 3-3

**SELLING—LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, University strain, from splendid layers, \$2.50 each. Edgar Ferguson, Durban, Man. 3-2

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Choice breeding cockerels from breed-to-lay and exhibition prize-winning strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Andrew Wright, St. Eustace, Sask. 3-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, very large and dark, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Wesley McKay, Box 224, Assiniboia, Sask. 3-2

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM GRAND** laying strain, \$3.00; special pen, \$5.00; dark, healthy birds. J. B. Wyllie, Crossfield, Alta. 3-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, \$2.50 each, from excellent winter layers. G. H. Edgerton, Meota, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, April hatched, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**, from good stock, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 1-5

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, WINTER** layers, from prize-winning stock, \$2.50 each; three for \$7.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 3-4

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.00**. JOHN Vennard, Treherne, Man.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00, TWO** for \$5.00. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 3-2

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM TOM** by 1925 first Royal tom, hens sisters to Calgary winner, 1927; June hatched. November weight: toms, 16 pounds, \$10; pullets, 13 pounds, \$8.00; two for \$15. Barrel Rock cockerels, Thompson and Bradley strains, \$5.00. R. C. Buchanan, Rosedale, Sask. 3-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, large, heavy-boned, healthy birds, government inspected and banded, toms, \$12.50, \$15 and \$17.50. Member Bronze Turkey Breeders' Association. Mrs. Steve Williams, Queenstown, Alta.

**AUTHORITATIVE OPINION, BEST MAMMOTH** Bronze utility flock in country. November weights: cockerels, 20-25 pounds, pullets, 12-17½ pounds, 65-70 cents pound. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 1-5

**SELLING—YOUNG TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00**; ganders, \$4.00, from prize-winning stock. Everbearing strawberry plants, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. James Crysler, Summerberry, Sask. 2-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, toms, 22, 23 pounds, \$10; 25 pounds, \$12; pullets, 14-15 pounds, \$7.00. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man. 2-2

**FOR SALE—20 PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, price \$8.00 each; also 20 pullets, price \$4.50; strong, healthy birds; not housed. Elrose Dairy Farm, Elrose, Sask. 2-2

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING** for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM IMPORTED** gobbler and government banded hen, toms, 20-25 pounds, \$10-\$14; pullets, 14-17 pounds, \$6.00-\$8.00. Mrs. John Balmer, Tuxford, Sask. 3-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, first prize winners, May hatched, weights 20 to 24 pounds. January 1st, \$10 to \$12, beautiful birds. Mrs. Frank Ullstrom, Norquay, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY PULLETS**, large stock, from imported birds, standard color and markings, \$7.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Hesketh, Solsgirth, Man.

**BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN**, toms, 15 to 20 pounds, 40 cents; 20 to 26 pounds, 50 cents; hens, \$4.00; outside raised. Mark Lee, Kindersley, Sask.

**BRONZE GOBBERS, AMERICA'S BEST** strains, guaranteed from lung and intestinal diseases one season, or replaced free, \$12, \$14, \$16. Manchester, Grange, Alta. 3-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS**, from 35-pound tom, 18-pound hens, weight 24-27 pounds, \$12 to \$15. R. D. Gullacher, Imperial, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS**, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00; Pekin ducks, drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.75. Mrs. Simpson, Mikado, Sask.

**IMPROVE STOCK WITH BIG BREED** for laying strain, Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00; imported Pekin drakes, \$3.00. Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 3-2

**PURE BRONZE GOBBERS, 18 POUNDS AND** over, \$10; one two-year-old, \$15; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. C. Pinrell, Borden, Sask. 3-4

## POULTRY

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, May hatched, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur Eskey, Carlyle, Sask.

**HEAVY PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS**, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS**, \$8.00; May hatched. Fred Langman, Weyburn, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBERS, MAY** hatched, 20-24 pounds, \$8.00. Hilton Thorpe, Dilke, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBERS, FROM 40**-pound bird, \$10 each. Tel. 503. Margaret Bausman, Athabasca, Alta.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, GOLDBANK** strain, toms, 20 to 23 pounds, \$10; hens, 13 pounds, \$5.00. Mrs. T. Brownridge, Oakshela, Sask.

**BRONZE TURKEYS, LARGE BONED BIRDS**, toms, 22-27, \$12-\$15; hens, 13-16, \$5.00-\$7.00. James Keith, Mawer, Sask. 3-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, COCKERELS**, 26 pounds, \$15; 18-22 pounds, \$10; nice type pullets, \$7.00. W. M. Roberts, Zealandia, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, JUNE HATCH**, large boned, 17 to 22 pounds, hens, 13 to 15 pounds, all 45c. per pound. Luella Bowen, Craik, Sask. 3-2

**LARGE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNIVERSITY** strain, weight 20 pounds, April hatched, \$7.00. Mrs. O. Strand, Outlook, Sask.

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PRIZE**-winning tom, 18 months, \$15; May tom, \$10, large birds. Mrs. H. Chapple, Grenfell, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, government approved and banded, \$8.00 each. T. Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask.

**LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE**, males, \$4.50; females, \$4.00, from prize-winning stock. Mrs. Dryden, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, price \$10. L. J. Devereux, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS**, under 18 pounds, 40c., over 18 pounds, 50c. a pound. Mrs. Boart, Edgeley, Sask. 3-2

**BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCH, \$7.00, EXTRA** fine birds, straight breastbone. Mrs. E. Sim, Dalmeny, Sask. 3-4

**SELLING—PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, 18 to 23 pounds, 40c. a pound. Ellen M. Dahl, Box 133, Norquay, Sask. 3-4

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, May hatched, good birds, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Hugh McEwen, Sinclair, Man. 3-3

**BRONZE TURKEYS, HEALTHY 42-POUND** strain, toms, \$10; hens, \$6.00. Clarke, Box 550, North Battleford, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY HENS, FROM** prize-winning stock, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Wm. Donaldson, Regina. 3-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY** toms, approved and banded by Turkey Breeders' Association, \$15 each. Mrs. Kerr, Carle, Man.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. D. S. Paton, Thorhild, Alta.

**PURCHASE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; GOVERN**MENT approved and banded. C. H. Larson, Penzance, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 18, 21 POUNDS**, fine looking birds, straight boned, \$8.00. Mrs. John Long, Simpson, Sask.

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$10, \$8.00, GOVERN**MENT banded. Mrs. Nelson McCorquodale, Mountainside, Man.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, hens, 13 to 16 pounds, \$8.00. Bessie Robson, Hussar, Alta.

**PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS**, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00, healthy stock. John Vennard, Treherne, Man. 3-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**, from 40-pound imported stock, toms, \$7.00; pullets, \$4.00. Miss Maggie Shaw, Davin, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS**, May hatched, toms, 18 pounds, \$6.50; hens, \$4.50 each. Mrs. J. N. Darrough, Kisbey, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS**, May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Bolack, Neelin, Man. 2-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS**, 18 pounds up, May hatched, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Mrs. M. Richele, Earl Grey, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$10; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00. Roht, McFee, Carman, Man. 1-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, toms, 19-25 pounds, \$10; hens, 15-18 pounds, \$7.00. Ernest Wiley, Kellher, Sask. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE GOBBERS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00**; raised in the open; guaranteed healthy. Mrs. C. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 2-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBERS, GOLDBANK** strain, May hatch, large, healthy stock, \$10. Elwin Gilmer, Provost, Alta. 2-3

**TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00**. Weight up to 18 pounds. John Cross, Box 44, Hoderville, Sask. 2-5

**PURE-BRED BOURBON REDS, MALES, \$10**; females, \$8.00. Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00**. RALPH Kramer, Midvale, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$6.00**; toms, \$10. Mrs. Robert Henry, Pense, Sask.

**SELLING—BRONZE GOBBERS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00**. E. C. Wilson, R.R. No. 1, Resina, Sask. 3-2

**WANTED—TWO EMBDEN GEESE, STATE** price. D. Miller, Kandahar, Sask.

**EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE AND** ganders, \$4.00 each. Holwick, Innisfree, Alta.

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, FEMALES** only, \$4.00 each. G. Brown, Solsgirth, Man.

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, \$8.00; HENS, \$5.00**. Mrs. Joe Kinkley, Semans, Sask. 3-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBERS, 20 POUNDS** up, \$8.00. Mrs. John Burton, Vanguard, Sask. 3-3

**BRONZE TOMS, DECEMBER WEIGHT**, 25 pounds, \$14. Rutherford Smith, Vale, Alta.

## Wyandottes

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, special university strain and grandsons of Martin's Snowdrift champion cockerel. April and early May hatches, strong, vigorous types. First orders get best birds, \$3.50 each. Also three of L. F. Solly cockerels from his XXX eggs, fine R.O.P. stock, \$7.50 each. Mrs. D. Johnson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. 2-2

**CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, from stock from Martin's best D-creas matings, females records 200 to 267; males, New York State Fair winners; prices \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**, \$2.50 each. Father to these birds weighs 9½ pounds, from 267-egg strain. E. H. Stubbe, Halbride, Sask.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$10; HENS, \$3.00**; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting, from 200 average flock in R.O.P., Saskatchewan, last year. Highest official records, 262 and 224 eggs. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 3-2

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE APPROVED** White Wyandottes, cockerels hatched from 200 to 261-egg record hens, April hatched, pedigrees sent, \$10 to \$15 each. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. A. D. Graham, Kincaid, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, from R.O.P. stock, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Mrs. Oliver Adamson, Theodore, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRED BRED TO LAY** White Wyandotte cockerels, from government inspected, good winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00. James Rutherford, Antler, Sask.

## SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

Various



**FINEST strains carefully selected and tested for purity and Germination.**

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Now Ready—88 pages—an up-to-date catalogue of the best in Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds—includes many recent introductions of merit. It will pay you to have a copy beside you when considering your seed requirements—free on request. If interested in oats or other grains in car lots, please write for prices and samples.

**Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited**  
REGINA AND WINNIPEG

### TIMOTHY SEED

THE most northern grown offered for sale in Canada.

No. 1 Government Standard, Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Entirely free of noxious weed seeds.

The products of our fields in 1927 took first at Saskatchewan and Alberta, and second at Chicago fairs for timothy seed.

If, upon examination, you are not well pleased with this seed I will, upon its return, refund the purchase money, and pay freight both ways.

Price, sacked, F.O.B. here, \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

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**WHEAT**, Marquis, Durum; **OATS**, O.A.C. **BARLEY**.

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Send us samples if you have any of these grains to sell. Ask for samples and prices if you wish to buy.

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### MARQUIS, GARNET, MINDUM SEED, AND FEED OATS

EXTRA choice quality in registered and select Marquis and Garnet wheat; Mindum, very pure, does not rust and very high yielder. Registered and select number one Banner and Victory oats.

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Wilcox, Sask.

**W.C.W. OATS FOR SALE—SEVERAL CAR-**loads of both Victory and Banner oats, rejected as seed with no seed content (not noxious), but will clean to seed grade, germination of the best as proved by control sample certificate, price 57½ cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster, C.N. or C.P. Railways; samples sent; price subject to markets changes and prior sale. 3 C.W. oats, heavy, unbroken grain, 54 cents, f.o.b. Lloydminster. No. 1 barley, good, clean stuff, 80 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Lloydminster; also flax and spring rye. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster, Sask.

**FOR BEST RESULTS PLANT HARDY GROWN** trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, etc., direct from growers. Reasonable prices. Garden guide and Catalogue mailed free. West End Nurseries, Calgary, Alberta.

**DAHLIAS, ROSE BUSHES, GLADIOLI, PEONIES,** Iris, cut flower plants. High quality, lowest delivered prices. List free. Loranger, 102 Main, Aymer East, Que.

**BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—GET NEW CROP** fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg.

**LATHAM AND OHATA RASPBERRIES, \$4.00** bushel, \$1.50 dozen. W. J. May, Lawson, Sask.

**YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION SEED,** 1926 crop, 95 in ten days, \$1.00 pound; 1927 crop, 97 in ten days, \$1.25 pound, f.o.b. Box 453, Kelowna, B.C.

**SEED—NEW COLOSSEA VERBENA, ODOR-**ous Onion, Cocordau Aster. Catalogue free. Producers Seed Co., Ottawa, Ont.

**Barley**

**BIRLE FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. No. 21,** government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association Limited, Birtle, Man.

**SELLING—SIXTY-DAY BEARDLESS BARLEY,** ten bushels every time, \$1.00 per bushel; over Wm. H. Oliva, Ellishoro, Sask.

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**SEED CORN, 16 KINDS.** P. O. PETERSON, Chaffee, North Dakota.

**Oats**

**SIXTY-DAY SEED OATS, FREE FROM WILD** oats and noxious weed seeds, \$1.25 bushel while they last, bags, 20c. extra, f.o.b. station. Money order to accompany order. Harvey Donnell, Cabot, Sask.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR FIVE** ears of good seed oats, Banner or Victory preferred. Write giving prices and send sample, to Provincial Security Co., Creelman, Sask.

**WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD SEED OATS.** Send sample, grade, test and price f.o.b. here. R. L. Silvadison, Arborg, Man.

**NO CARS SEED OATS WANTED.** SEND sample, test and price to J. S. Hough, Whittemouth, Man.

**2-2**

### SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

**TENDERS FOR ONE OR TWO CARS OF SEED** oats.—Tenders are invited for the supply of one or two cars of seed oats in car lots (bulk), to the Municipality of Willow Creek No. 458, Brooksby, Sask. Tenders to supply sample with price to the undersigned. Price stated must be good until February 7, 1928. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. A. P. Pritchard, Sec.-Treas.

**SELLING—VICTORY OATS, SEED, 2 C.W.** and clean feed, in car lots, at attractive prices. A. Y. Young, Kelvington, Sask.

2-4

**NOTICE—THREE CARS SEED OATS,** cleaned, ready for drill, 75c. bushel. L. Leppington, Bredenbury, Sask.

2-2

**SEED OATS, BANNER, SECOND GENERATION,** No. 1 seed, car load or less. For sample and prices, J. L. White, Payton, Sask.

3-3

**FOR SALE—CAR GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS,** third generation, 75c. Fred Kopp, Quill Lake, Sask.

2-2

**FOR SALE—VICTORY SEED OATS, 80c.** bushel, bags extra. S. M. McBride, Gliddon, Sask.

**SELLING—CAR GOOD OATS.** J. S. PALMER, Artland, Sask.

3-2

**BANNER OATS, THIRD GENERATION.** W. Hibbard, Luseland, Sask.

3-2

**SELLING—CAR No. 1 CLEAN FEED OATS,** 50c. f.o.b. Provost, Alta. Jas. S. McKay.

3-2

**FOR SALE—2,500 BUSHELS EXTRA SEED** oats. D. McKinnon, Macklin, Sask.

2-2

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**AMBER-DURUM WHEAT AND SWEET** clover has brought Deloraine district in four years from bankruptcy through rust and drought to excellent financial position. Ask us for information. Government seed purity certificate shows our sample of Mindum (Amber-Durum) cleaner than registered seed. Sample Mindum, Argentine flax Yellow Blossom or Arctic sweet clover, 10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

1-8

**MARQUIS WHEAT, ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION** as third generation, grades No. 1 seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Marquis wheat, Mitchell's strain, registered second generation, \$2.00 per bushel. Garnet wheat, cleaned, No. 1 seed, \$1.80 per bushel, bags included. Car-load lot Garnet, machine run, \$1.65 per bushel, f.o.b. Frederick Ind., Lloydminster, Sask.

**SELLING—MINDUM WHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL,** certificate number 57-2668; grown on new land. Won honors at the last Toronto Royal. The wheat that put Southern Manitoba on its feet. H. Hysop and Son, breeders of Spruce Lawn Model Herefords, Killarney, Man.

3-2

**MINDUM DURUM, GENUINE WIENER** strain, most superior type of Durum wheat available. Grown from certified seed, Carter disc cleaned, government purity and germination test guaranteed. \$2.00 bushel, sacks included. Eureka Seed Farm, Union Point, Man.

2-2

**FOR SALE—GARNET WHEAT AT \$1.65 PER** bushel; third generation Marquis wheat, \$1.40; free of noxious weeds, government graded, tested, cleaned. Jack Stevenson, Box 204, Whitewood, Sask.

**SELLING—RENFREW WHEAT, FROM REGISTERED** seed, stronger straw and better yielder than Marquis, cleaned, \$2.00 per bushel; sacks 20 cents extra. Wm. P. Linn, Sceptre, Sask.

3-2

**SELLING—TWO CARS OF MINDUM DURUM** wheat, certificate No. 57-1514, \$1.40 per bushel, Carter disc cleaned. E. Kontzle, Waskada, Man.

**SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, \$2.00 PER** bushel, field inspected, almost pure grade germination 98%. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Skelly, Beatty, Sask.

3-2

**GARNET WHEAT, SEED CONTROL CERTIFICATE** 67-1334, germination 97, Carter disc cleaned, \$2.00 per bushel. Bags 25 cents extra. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta.

2-4

**SELLING—WINTER WHEAT, MANNHARDI,** beardless, \$2.00, Stavely; cleaned to pool members. Gus. E. A. Malchow, Stavely, Alta.

**FOR SALE—CERTIFIED GARNET WHEAT** No. 1 seed, germination 97% in six days, certificate No. 57-1474. J. T. Hill, Lloydminster, Sask.

3-6

**FOR SALE—CAR OF MARQUIS WHEAT** government grade 2 Northern, no dockage, \$1.75 bushel. S. M. McBride, Gliddon, Sask.

**UNIVERSITY 222 WHEAT, GROWN ON** breaking, cleaned, sacked, \$2.00 bushel. B. E. Traynor, Bashaw, Alta.

3-2

**GARNET WHEAT, GOVERNMENT INSPECTED** two years, \$1.50 bushel; sacks 20c., or car load. J. L. White, Payton, Sask.

3-3

**GARNET WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL; SEED** flax, \$2.00 per bushel. W. F. Goulden, Ebenezer, Sask.

**CAR GARNET WHEAT, GRADE 2, GERMINATION** 98% six days. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta.

3-2

**FOR SALE—GARNET WHEAT, CLEANED,** \$1.75 per bushel; sacks 12 cents per bushel extra. H. Lansell, Lang, Sask.

3-2

**MINDUM DURUM, GROWN FROM REGISTERED** seed, Carter disc cleaned. Write for sample and price. Robert Wilson, Bollesvain, Man.

1-4

**SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, 100% GERMINATION** \$2.00 bushel. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, Alta.

**PURE GARNET, OFF BREAKING, \$1.75** bushel, sacked. J. Armstrong, McAtley, Man.

**Grass Seed**

**FOR SALE—QUANTITY OF NEW WHITE** Blossom sweet clover, more leafy than any other variety, finer stalks, thick fine root system, carefully selected for 12 years in Saskatchewan, exceedingly hardy, positively no sow thistle. Elliott M. Robins, Weyburn, Sask.

**ALFALFA SEED—HARDEST VARIETIES** known. Hansen's Cossack and Siberian yellow flowered seed of 14-year-old stands. Write Paragon Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

2-5

**GOVERNMENT TESTED NO. 1 BROME GRASS** seed, germination 92, free from noxious weed seeds, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per pound. Fred Heaman, Carman, Man.

3-5

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 10c.** Brome grass, 12c.; Rye grass, 8c.; bags included. H. N. Clark, Treesbank, Man.

3-3

**SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED,** nine cents pound. Geo. McMinn, Summerberry, Sask.

3-5

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED.** Sample and price on request. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man.

3-3

**SELLING—NO. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,** cleaned and sacked, eight cents. H. C. Johnson, Oyen, Alta.

2-5

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**Three-Way PISTON RINGS** GUARANTEED TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. Sizes up to 8-in. in diameter. Write for particulars about the new Three-Way Ring—the Duplex. Phillips Motor Parts Co., 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

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**NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL** makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., prompt attention. 910 Main St., Winnipeg.

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**USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts, windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Darts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New and used parts for Ford. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 265 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

9-7

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY** make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, etc. Generators for charging radio batteries. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking, 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

21tf

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE** looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**TRADE—FORD CAR, IN A1 CONDITION,** for Fordson. J. Wondrasek, Millwood, Man.

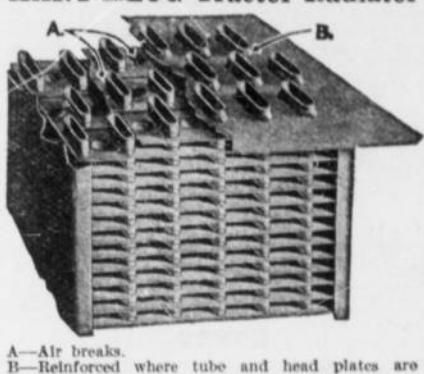
### USED CARS MAIL ENQUIRIES INVITED

Winnipeg

**CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 238 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg.

**AUTO, TRACTOR RADIATORS and RPPAIRS**

### KANT-KLOG Tractor Radiator



## MISCELLANEOUS

### BREAD IMPROVER

**BREAD IMPROVER—THE HOUSEWIFE** should order her supply of Ho-Mayde now; it will make baking easy in cold weather, prevents sour bread, makes bread sweet and wholesome. Price 20c. packet. C. & J. Jones Limited, Winnipeg. 21-18

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**BIG PROFITS! THE WONDERFUL MAGIC POLISHING CLOTH FOR SILVERWARE AND ALL METALS. A HOUSEHOLD AND EVERYWHERE NECESSITY. SELLS LIKE MAGIC. POSTPAID TO YOU FOR 50c—WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.**

**Panaro-Thomas Co., 201 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.**

**WHEAT—\$10, NO MORE, BUYS OPTION 5,000 bushels wheat, corn. Possibility large profits. Particulars free. Write today. Grain Traders Service, T-22, Quincy, Chicago. 2-2**

**CHIROPODY—FOOT SPECIALISTS**  
RELIEF FROM ALL FOOT TROUBLES. Established 17 years. "Limp in. Walk out." Dr. Lennox, 334 Somerset Blk., Winnipeg. 19-9

### CORDWOOD AND HAY

**CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR SATISFACTORY RESULTS SHIP YOUR CARS TO WESTERN FUEL CO., WINNIPEG.** 20-5

**SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD AND BALED HAY, LOWEST PRICES.** Harry Stehn, Arborg, Man. 23-6

### CREAM WANTED

**CREAM WANTED—CREAM SHIPPED C.P.R. OR C.N.R. EXPRESS, ADDRESSED AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WINNIPEG, WILL BE PICKED UP PROMPTLY, WEIGHED, GRADED AND TESTED ACCURATELY, AND RETURNED MADE THE FOLLOWING DAY.** 1-5

### CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

**PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE** posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend creosoted posts. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 11-12

### DENTISTS

**GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES.** Dr. P. A. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 19-12

**DR. W. J. KOBBS, 600 STANDARD BANK BLDG., WINNIPEG.** 15-1

**DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG.**

### DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES

**WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG** sundries, rubber goods; prescriptions filled; prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, 493 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg. 20-12

### DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

**HENRY BROS., 969 SHERBROOK STREET,** Winnipeg. Send this ad with next order of cleaning and dyeing and receive 10% discount. 20-12

**MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744** Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. 6-24

**AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 470 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.** 7-12

**DUBOIS, 274 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG** (opposite Eaton's). 3-24

### FARM HELP

## FARM HELP

We have a limited number of young men for farm work, apply now.

### THE SALVATION ARMY IMMIGRATION DEPT.

241 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man.

### FISH

**DRESSED TROUT, 14c.; JUMBO WHITES, 11c.;** dressed whites, 8c.; special quality whitefish, 10c.; pickerel, 9c.; tulibees, 7c.; headless jacks, 5½c.; sturgeon, mullets, 6c.; ordinary mullets, 4c.; f.o.b. Big River. Cash with order. For sale by L. Olafson, Big River, Sask. 23-3

**JACKS, MULLETS (MIXED), 100 POUNDS, \$3.50;** Jacks, Mullets, Pickerel, Tulibees, 100 pounds, special, \$5.00; Jacks, 3½c. pound. John Arnason, Moosehorn, Man. 1-4

**FRESH CAUGHT TULLIBEE OR LITTLE** Whites, 3½c. pound; Jacks, 4c.; Mullets, 3c. Terms, cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 1-4

**FISH FROZEN ALIVE—JACKFISH AND TULLIBEE**, 4c. pound; Pickerel, Sc. Over 500 pounds less. Sacks included. Thordason Bros., Langruth, Man. 24-5

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULLIBEE, 3½c.** pound; Jackfish, 3½c. pound; Pickerel, Sc. Langruth, Man. 2-3

**FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITE** fish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 22-5

### FLOUR MILLS

**CHAUVIN FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, ONE** thousand dollars will handle. Chauvin, Alta. 1-4

**FURNITURE, STOVES** New and Used

**CLEAN USED FURNITURE AND RANGES.** Free catalogue. Gofine's, Winnipeg. Established 1891. 3-9

**HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344** Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

**ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARLTON** St., Winnipeg. 1-24

## MISCELLANEOUS

### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**NOVELTY CATALOGUE, LISTING LATEST** novelties, masquerade supplies, magic tricks, joke novelties, toys, etc. Sent free, postpaid. United Sales Co., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

**AUTO KNITTER, LITTLE USED, ATTACHMENTS** all complete, \$35, express prepaid. George Lawson, Ardkeneth, Sask.

**GENT'S ALL WOOL SOCKS, ANY COLOR.** Send for sample pair, auto-knitted, 75 cents pair, postpaid. Connie Lanham, Inwood, Man.

### GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED.** Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg. 1-8

**RIFLE, 35 REMINGTON AUTOMATIC.** Perfect condition, 35 dollars. Box 171, Virden, Man.

### HAY AND FEED

**WANTED—CAR LOTS FEED OATS AND FEED** barley. Central Feed Company Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 3-3

**SELLING—50 TONS GOOD UPLAND HAY.** Frei Cookhouse, Lockwood, Sask.

### HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON,** custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916. 23-9

**SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON**—Tanners of robes and leather. Freight paid on hides shipped for tanning. Ask for price list. 21-9

### HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST—HAVE** been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Dr. Carscallen, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16-18

### HOSPITALS

**ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER** treated by entirely new methods without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral Street, Winnipeg. 16-18

### HONEY

**BIG SPECIALS—PURE EASTERN MAPLE** syrup, wine gallons, only \$2.35 case; four gallons, \$2.20 case; six gallons, only \$13.75; delivered free with honey. Ontario apple butter, case, about 54 pounds, \$4.90, delivered free with honey. Delicious pure Ontario Clover honey, delivered free. Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$9.20; 100 pounds, \$14.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$9.50; 100 pounds, \$14.90. Choice Buckwheat honey, delivered. Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$8.20; 100 pounds, \$12.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$8.50; 100 pounds, \$12.90. Guaranteed finest quality. Ten-pound or 60-pound cans. Write Russell Roseburgh, honey dealer, Saskatoon, Sask. 1-5

**ONTARIO'S PUREST NO. 1 WHITE CLOVER** honey, \$7.20 per crate of six ten-pound pails, cash with order, f.o.b. Toronto. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed absolutely pure, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds per crate. Pure maple sugar, 25c. per pound. 409 Shaw St., Toronto, formerly R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 22-3

**PURE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—NONE** equals it in mellowness. No Russian thistle or common white clover; thousand acres sweet clover. Twelve tins, 17 dollars. Freight charges almost same as six tins. Deloraine, Manitoba, Bee Co. 1-9

**CLOVERDEW HONEY, FROM THE CLOVER** fields of Western Manitoba. Thick, clear and a beautiful flavor. Sixty pounds, in pails, \$8.00; one dozen quart jars, \$7.25. Cloverdew Apiaries, Beulah, Man. 2-3

**PURE MANITOBA HONEY, \$8.00 PER 60-** pound crate. Write for quantity discount. J. J. Thiesen, Giroux, Man. 1-4

**HONEY—MANITOBA CLOVER, FIVES AND** tens, \$9.00 crate. Ewes and rams. Deanshanger Apiary, Pilot Mound, Man. 2-5

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—** comb, in 7-lb. tins, \$1.50. G. H. Ball Dominion City, Man.

**PURE MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY, 60-** pound lots, \$9.00. W. Pettypiece, Bissellaville, Man.

**PURE, SWEET CLOVER HONEY, 12 FIVE-** pound pails, \$8.00. Wesley Hunter, Elm Creek, Man. 3-10

**SIX TENS CLOVER AND BASSWOOD HONEY** mixed, \$6.20. Wilber Swazey, Dunnville, Ont. 3-2

**DELICIOUS HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS,** \$7.80. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 2-5

### LIGHTING PLANTS

**FARM LIGHTING PLANTS, NEW AND USED,** operated by gasoline, kerosene or wind. Electrical Engineers Limited, Calgary, Alta. 20-22

**WANTED—32-VOLT LISTER LIGHTING** plant, without batteries, for cash. Geo. Burroughs, Chaplin, Sask. 3-2

### LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

**GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL** kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsch, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-landy, cacao. Price 50c. bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.50-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks, Bottlers' sundries, etc. Richard Beliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg.

**A GENUINE AI ENGLISH MALT EXTRACT** makes a delicious healthful beverage. Put up in 2½-pound tins. Special introductory price \$1.75 postpaid. Wair Specialty Co. Ltd., Importers, 861-863 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. 2-4

**LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.** INTENDING BUILDERS—ORDER YOUR lumber, shingles, millwork direct from coast mill. Lowest prices, highest quality. Send us your lumber bill, or sketch of buildings. Farm Builders Lumber Co., Provincial Building, Vancouver, B.C. W. Hayman, Manager. 3-4

**FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND** willow; 4-foot slabs, cordwood, stove wood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-24

**SAVE MONEY ON YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES** and millwork. Delivered price lists and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

**FENCE POSTS—ANY KIND, ALL SIZES,** cedar, tamarack, willow. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta. 1-9

**SELLING—NUMBER ONE SEASON WHITE** poplar cordwood. Lowest prices. M. Swedo, Poplarfield, Man. 1-3

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 20-20

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE-** livered your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 18-13

**SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD. LOWEST** prices. D. Torbik, Poplarfield, Man. 2-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

### MALE HELP WANTED

**ACHIEVEMENT—ARE YOU SEEKING A CONNECTION** that will be permanent, one with which you can, on the foundation of quality merchandise, at a real saving to your customers, build a repeat business, that will insure you success? Whether you be at present a salesman or intend to be one, if you are a man with genuine desire to establish yourself in a growing independent business, one in which intelligent and conscientious effort to please the public will be backed up by the house, we have for you a proposition with real interest. Our line of men's wear which is sold direct to the customer through honest and ambitious salesmen is the outstanding achievement of this year. It will pay you to investigate. In answering, please state age, experience, if any, and other information about yourself that might help us determine your qualifications. All applications should be addressed to Mr. Edgar Mallard, Department of Sales, Laurentian Ltd., 4510 Delarocque St., Montreal.

**MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS, MEN OF SOCIAL** standing, men who can afford to buy the very best, are wearing Wilson-Bradshaw clothing. Tailored from the finest fabrics, fitted to measure, and sold through agents at almost half of store prices. We have openings for a few more agents, spare or full time. Free suit for you to wear and free samples. Write us today. This is a real opportunity to make big money. Wilson-Bradshaw Co., Dept. W-5, 118 Bleury St., Montreal. 24tf

**\$3.00 AN HOUR PROFIT AND FREE SUIT** for men demonstrating our fine tailored-to-measure suits. We teach you the business and give you splendid selling equipment without charge. Hundreds of men earning big incomes in spare and full time. Write today for selling outfit and free suit offer. Mayfield Tailoring Co., Dept. A-67, Box 1795, Montreal, Quebec.

**MAKE MONEY IN BUILDING—MENTION** this paper and receive valuable booklet on building and how to read blue prints. No charge for these. Learn how to fill big pay jobs. Short cut method. Write today. Address, Building Dept., 2788, Chicago Tech., 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill. 22-7

**MEN—LEARN BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING,** engineering, electricity, bricklaying. Attend reliable practical schools. Catalogue free. Write Hemphills, 580 Main St., Winnipeg. 21-19

**COMMENCE NOW, EARN UPWARDS OF \$25** weekly, growing mushrooms for us, in waste cellar spaces. Illustrated booklet sent anywhere, for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Co., Toronto 3.

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING** for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

### MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES

**VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES AND** eczema, etc., healed while working. Easy self-treatment. Many testimonials. Write to Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. D. van der Ploeg, Broomehead, Saskatchewan, writes: "I was troubled with varicose ulcers and eczema for a long time. I tried everything to get better, but without result; but Nurse Dencker's treatment did the trick. I can highly recommend her to anyone afflicted with the above named diseases, etc." 1-5

**WHY SUFFER? WEAR SMITH'S CELEBRATED** Rupture Appliance. Made in Galt since 1893. Constantly Improved. Write for literature. Smith Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont. 2-5

**K-L-E-E-R-E-X KILLS ECZEMA, PSORIASIS,** all chronic skin diseases. Works like magic. 50c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$6.50 per pound. Mrs. F. McGregor, 296 Scotia, Winnipeg. 3-9

### MONEY ORDERS

**WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS**  **CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS**

### MONUMENTS

giving any ornament a place in your rooms. Pewter and brass are lovely because they reflect light and catch the eye.

If you can afford it, buy a piece of furniture now and then, that will improve the appearance of the room—for example, a gate-leg table, a "ladder-back" chair or a windsor, or a "come-back" chair. These, if a dark oak is chosen, will blend nicely and will leaven the lump.

## Alberta Farm Women Meet

Continued from Page 1

Later in the convention a resolution was introduced asking that the government segregate the feeble minded and insane. This was in intent opposed to the resolution which has been passed at two former conventions which asked for sterilization upon the advice of a competent board of medical men. The government at the last session of the legislature took steps to enact legislation to that effect. This year's convention endorsed the stand taken at former conventions.

The Social Service report was presented by Mrs. T. Carlson. It drew attention to the fact that Alberta has no institution to care for delinquent girls. Capt. K. C. Macleod outlined the work of his department, which includes the administration of the Mother's Allowance Act, the care and protection of dependent and delinquent children.

### Banquet a Pleasant Feature

All of the sessions of the U.F.W.A. convention were opened by community singing, which was most capably led by Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, of Elnora. Special musical numbers were provided by Calgary artists. An outstanding entertainment feature of the convention was the banquet which was conducted under the auspices of the U.F.W.A. on Wednesday evening. Over 350 guests were present. Mrs. R. B. Gunn was toast-mistress. Speeches were made by Lt-Governor Egbert, Premier Brownlee, H. W. Wood, Hon. Irene Parlby, Mrs. M. L. Sears, Mrs. Wyman, Dr. Magill, acting mayor of Calgary, and Mrs. Carson, president of the Women's Section of the Canadian Labor party.

The legislative report was presented by Mrs. F. E. Wyman on Thursday morning. This report dealt in detail with questions which women frequently ask in regard to legal points concerning wills, the domicile of married women, divorce, Canadian citizenship, joint bank accounts, joint tenancy and the property rights of married women. Copies of all reports given at the convention will be available during the year, so locals will be able to make a study of them. At the close of Mrs. Wyman's report Miss S. M. G. Duff, barrister read a paper on Wills in which she explained some of the complications which arise because people neglect to make a will or because they attempt to write their own will and do not secure advice as to how wills should be made out.

An interesting address was given by Dr. Coffin, superintendent of Calgary Normal School on Pre-School Problems. Dr. Coffin spoke of changing conditions of the home and the new functions which are required of the school. He pointed out that a child's disposition is not so much due to hereditary as to early influence and showed how the home could lay foundations for the best traits in character while the child was in his most impressionable years.

### Study Reports

The immigration report was presented by Mrs. R. Price, Stettler. Through a questionnaire Mrs. Price had endeavored to get an expression of opinion regarding immigration. She had found it to be a question on which there was keen interest. One practical suggestion was made that there should be an advisory council which would work with the minister of immigration. The majority of the answers received did not designate any race as undesirable but insisted on mental, moral and physical fitness. There was general agreement that transportation companies should not be given a free hand in bringing settlers to this country. The report recommended a survey of industrial conditions to discover if possible the type of worker which Canada could absorb easily. The action of the Canadian govern-

ment in establishing points for medical inspection at points of embarkation was favorably commented on.

Mrs. D. J. Christie, Strathcona presented a most comprehensive report on co-operative marketing. It dealt with the Wheat Pool, the Egg and Poultry Pool, which later had its beginnings in the U.F.W.A., and the Livestock Pool. Mrs. Christie stressed the importance of a better quality of product. She urged the members of the U.F.W.A. to study these questions deeply, read what the best-informed writers are saying about them, form opinions of their own concerning them.

The Peace and Arbitration report was presented by Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River. She reported that 17 U.F.W.A. locals are affiliated with the Women's International Peace League. Comment was made on the fact that Canada was elected as one of the members of the League of Nations. At the close of the report it was recommended that Canada as a member of the League of Nations should accept the principle of settling all international differences by reference to an international court of justice. This was endorsed by the convention.

Other resolutions passed by the U.F.W.A. convention were: one which opposed cadet training in the schools as a form of militarism; another asked the government to renew the school library grants; another placed the U.F.W.A. on record in favor of working with the department of dependent children and to help solve the juvenile delinquent problem. A resolution asked that the existing inequalities regarding the definition of legal domicile of married men and women be removed. Another resolution asked that something of co-operation be incorporated in school text books.

Something out of the usual was planned for the closing session on Friday afternoon. This was a program of farm garden beautification. W. R. Reader, superintendent of Parks, Calgary, gave a paper on Planning the Home Garden, in which he dealt with the kinds of trees, shrubs and flowers which might be planted in Alberta. Hon. Irene Parlby then told in an entertaining manner of the gardens which she had planted at her home on the farm. Her address was illustrated with lantern slides. The many questions asked at the close of the address showed how keenly interested the farm women were in home beautification. The session closed with a tea served by the ladies of the Calgary U.F.W.A. local.

## U.F.A. Convenes in Calgary

Continued from Page 41

with which some experiments had been carried on, cost about \$20,000 a mile. A resolution asking for stricter regulations of traffic, the imprisonment of drivers under the influence of liquor, and asking for licenses for individual drivers was carried, as was also a request for a substantial increase in the gasoline tax. Regarding the latter Mr. McPherson said that this would be covered in a report made to the government by the tax commission. He could give no definite promise regarding it. Something was being done by the government about the regulation of traffic.

Hon. Perren Baker addressed the convention briefly on educational matters and was present when several resolutions on education came before the convention. There was a short display of fireworks when C. C. Reed, of Asker, denounced the idea of final examinations as one of the most unmitigated curses with which modern civilization had to contend. He believed in compelling teachers to make out the monthly return. These, at the end of the year, he said gave a record of the child's accomplishments. His use of the term "political pap suckers" brought a sharp retort from the minister who stated that there was no perfect method of measuring a child's advancement. Mr. Baker intimated that the department was strongly behind the development of rural high schools rather than consolidated schools which were not suitable to all sections. Weather, winter, bad roads and sparsity of population all militated against consolidation as a solution in most districts, although

consolidation had its advantages when conditions were favorable.

Old age pensions should be brought speedily into effect according to a resolution on the subject which passed by a large majority, but it also stated that the Dominion was in a better position to finance the scheme than were the provinces. The details of the plan as evolved during the last session of the Dominion parliament were explained by Mr. Gardiner. This calls upon the provincial governments to supply half of the funds and the convention was of the opinion that such a provision imposed a burden on the provinces that their finances could not carry.

The moisture content of wheat and the grading system in general was again the subject of a lively discussion this year. J. D. Fraser, chief grain inspector, was present and began by explaining the present system of grain grading. Following his address he answered scores of questions coming from the floor of the convention and by wire and telephone from the country, where the farmers were listening in to the proceedings. That there are far too many varieties of wheat in Western Canada was one of the points stressed by Mr. Fraser. Instead of 40 or 50 varieties there should only be half dozen, he concluded.

Jas. Robinson of the board of grain commissioners, warned the farmers that they had everything to gain by maintaining high standards of quality and everything to lose by tampering with the grades. There were at present in use 573 grades of wheat and taking the toughs and damps into consideration there were over 1,700 possible grades. The two chief reasons for the large number of grades were bad weather and bad farming. Dr. Birchard, he said, was making a protein wheat map of the country and he hinted that Alberta growers should not be too insistent on grading wheat from their district by the protein test. A resolution asking the U.F.A. and the wheat pool to appoint committees which would co-operate in working out a grading system depending less on the grader's judgment was passed by the convention. A large number of other resolutions, which in all totalled about seventy, were considered by the convention, but a considerable percentage of them were tabled, defeated or withdrawn.

### Wood and Scholefield Re-elected

H. W. Wood was elected president for the thirteenth time this year, again by acclamation. In his speech of acceptance he stressed the idea that progress could only be made from the point at which the organization now stands and that passing resolutions advocating millennial ideals was utterly futile. Nor was anything to be gained by criticizing other people and institutions; the thing to do was to do the right things in the right way. They had done that when they organized the first successful wheat pool in the world and when they had instituted the first democratic political movement in history. H. E. G. H. Scholefield was re-elected vice-president, also by acclamation. He deprecated the remark which had been made that Mr. Wood was not active in his presidential duties and stated that in his office of vice-president he had always had the active guidance of President Wood and the board of directors.

### Manufacturers Life

The Forty-first annual report of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, as submitted to policyholders and shareholders at the annual meeting held on January 19, indicates a year of marked expansion.

Another record in new assurances was established. The new business for 1927 amounted to \$77,576,008, bringing the Insurance in Force at December 31, 1927 to \$402,554,431.

The immortal William is a name applied to the former German emperor.

### M.A.C. Celebrates

On February 16 and 17, there will be commemorated at the Manitoba Agricultural College an event which is more or less of a landmark in the agricultural history of the prairie provinces. On those two days ex-students of that institution will hold a special re-union to mark the coming of age of the college. The M.A.C. was the first school in Canada west of the Great Lakes to throw its doors open to farmers and farmers' sons, to give instruction in the theoretical and practical aspects of their calling. And it is 21 years ago since the first class assembled in the



T. J. Harrison

Professor of field husbandry, M.A.C.

old buildings on the banks of the Assiniboine river in Winnipeg.

It is anticipated that most of the men who brought the college into being will take part in the commemoration. Dr. W. J. Black, whose vision first perceived the services which such a college could render to the province, is to be the chief banquet speaker. It was hoped that Sir Rodmond Roblin, by whose government the college was founded, could be lured from his private circle to support Dr. Black at the banquet, but his untimely bereavement has cancelled that hope. The name of Brigadier-General Dyer is inseparably associated with agricultural college history in Manitoba. He was chairman of the first governing body of the young institution and remained in that position for many years, breaking contact for service overseas. General Dyer will also sit close to the chairman, Professor T. J. Harrison, first student to register at the college, first gold medallist, and now head of its largest department.

Special effort is being made to get all ex-students to Winnipeg for the celebration which is being held during bonspiel week to take advantage of reduced railway fares.

228

**One Man Alone**

Pulls

**BIG STUMPS**

EASY!

**Kirstin**

**ONE MAN STUMP PULLER**

Yanks out big stumps, slick and clean, without help or horses. World's Most Powerful Leverager Gives You a Strength of 992 Men-power to pull 6,000 lbs. Four Speeds. Double Action. Machine mounted on wheels. Easy to move. 3-yr. guarantee.

**Send No Money** until after 30 days' trial—then take a full year to pay. Get New Low Factory-to-Farm Prices and Easy Terms. Hit Book on Land Clearing FREE. Postal brings it.

**A. J. KIRSTIN CO.**, 622 Queen St., Sze, Ont.

**FREE BOOK on Land Clearing**

**POULTRY PRICES**  
Our prices for Live and Dressed Poultry quoted in this paper January 15 are guaranteed until February 15.

**ROYAL PRODUCE CO.**

97 Atkin Street, Winnipeg, Man.

**LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED**

Live Hens, over 6 lbs.	23c	28c
Live Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	20c	25c
Live Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	17c	22c
Chickens, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 lbs., not staggly	18c	22c
Ducks		
No. 2 and underweight highest market price.		
Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 5c per lb. above live weight price.		

124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

GOMBAULT'S

# CAUSTIC BALSAM

For 48 years the reliable liniment and counter-irritant.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,  
Toronto,  
Ont.

## Stomach Troubles are due to Acidity

Tells of Pleasant Home Treatment to Bring Swift Relief

So-called Stomach Trouble — indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, sourness, etc., are, in probably nine cases out of ten, evidence of "too much acid in the stomach" souring the food, causing the formation of gas and starting acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes a full, oppressive burning feeling known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate stomach lining. Get rid of Gas and Acidity, and you get rid of Indigestion.

To stop or prevent the sourness and gas, to neutralize the stomach acids and keep the stomach sweet and free from Indigestion, a teaspoonful or four tablets of Bisulat Magnesia should be taken in a little water after eating or whenever gas, sourness, pain or acidity is felt. This quickly sweetens the stomach, neutralizes the acidity, stops the pain and is harmless and inexpensive to use.

Bisulat Magnesia, powder or tablets only, can be obtained from any drug store and its daily use keeps the stomach in fine condition, enabling it to do its work without the aid of artificial digestants.



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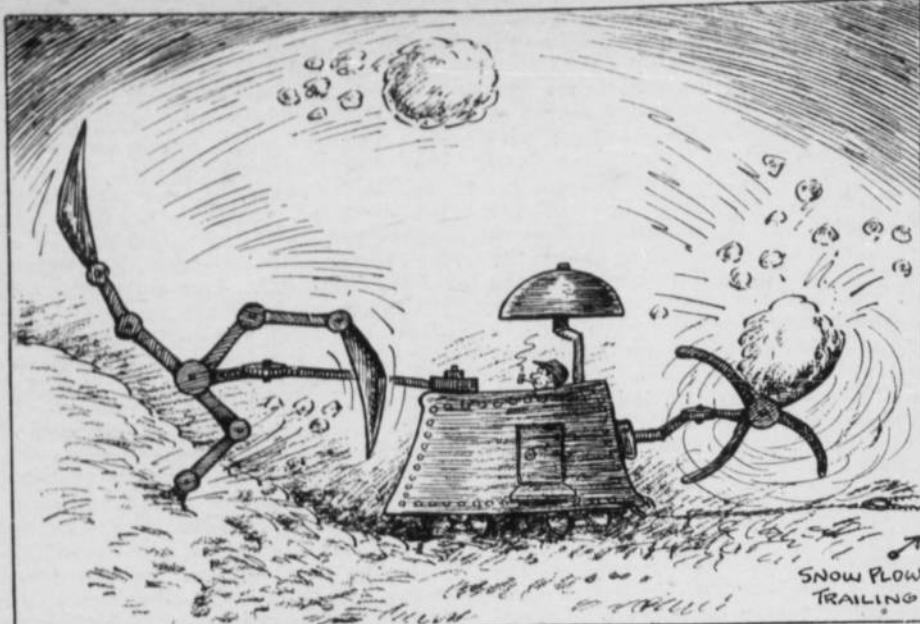
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Mr. Knowitall's Self Propelling Snowshifter and Blizzard Defier

The lane at Shaggy Acres, Mr. Knowitall's joy farm in the municipality of Gopher Pocket, was badly drifted during the first blizzard of the winter, and his best mare calked herself when breaking a road through the drifts. This suggested to Mr. Knowitall that roads should always be cleared of snow by mechanical means. In evolving a suitable mechanism he hit on a wonderful idea. The revolving snowshovels pitch the snow high in the air. By means of a modification of the overshot water wheel, the force of the falling snow is utilized in propelling the mechanism. It was found that this force is sufficient, not only to propel the snowshifter, but also to drag a snow plow. Mr. Knowitall disclaims credit for having discovered the principle of perpetual motion, on the ground that the most eminent scientists have declared that it is impossible, and that what they say, goes.

### SCREENINGS

An English barrister, after a particularly trying day, came home with his nerves on edge, and at once sought refuge in his own study, well away from the noises of the household machinery.

He sat down by his fire and was gradually getting calmed down when the cat, which had been sitting there, too, got up slowly and walked across the room.

The master turned on her and said indignantly: "Now, what are you stamping around here for?"

An old lady was out riding with her son and his wife. Presently they came to a group of buildings surrounded by a high stone wall.

"What is that, son?" she asked, pointing to the buildings.

"That is the state insane asylum, mother," explained the son.

Next they came to a golf course, adjoining the asylum, which was well populated with the Sunday crowd.

"Oh, isn't that nice of them to let the poor crazy people out into the pasture!" exclaimed the old lady. "But they do act queer, don't they?"

Mother: "Now, Jimmy, suppose you were to hand Willie a plate with a large and small piece of cake on it, wouldn't you tell him to take the larger piece?"

Jimmy: "No."

Mother: "Why not?"

Jimmy: "Because it wouldn't be necessary!"

"Look, daddy," exclaimed the proud six-year-old son of a farmer, "I pulled up this stalk of corn all by myself."

"My, but you're strong," remarked father.

"I guess I am, daddy; the whole world had hold of the other end of the stalk."

Fisher: "Is this lake a public one?"

Native: "Yes."

Fisher: "Then it won't be a crime for me to catch fish here!"

Native: "I should say not. It would be a miracle."

A school inspector said to a pretty teacher:

"Do you teach observation?"

"Yes."

"Then I will test the class. Now, children, shut your eyes and sit still."

Following this, the inspector made a slow, whistling sort of noise, and followed with:

"Now, children, what did I do?"

For some time there was no answer, but ultimately one little boy piped out:

"Kissed teacher!"

"Does your wife ever pay you any compliments?" asked Bob of his brother.

"Only in the winter," was the reply.

"In the winter? How do you mean?"

"When the fire gets low, she says, 'Alexander, the grate!'"

His wife had gone to visit her mother, and had telephoned that she would not be returning until the morning.

When she got back she said to her husband: "You managed to find something to eat last night, didn't you, dear?"

"Oh, yes," he replied, cheerily. "I had the steak that was in the pantry and fried it with some onions that I found in the cellar."

"Onions!" she gasped. "Darling, you've eaten my bulbs!"

"How many days are there in a year?" asked the school inspector.

"Seven," replied a red-headed youth.

When the tittering had subsided, the inspector remarked, "I said a year, not a week. Now try again. How many days are there in a year?"

The lad appeared nonplussed, even vexed. Finally he said:

"Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday—just seven. If there are any others I never heard of them!"

"Madam, what is the complexion of your new baby, dark or fair?"

"To tell the truth, he is a little yeller."

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age, or Flower and Vegetable Seeds at 10 cents a package. Just send us your name and address and we will send you the goods to sell. When they are sold, send us our money and we send you the complete set with all charges prepaid. Send your order today before others get ahead of you.

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Dept. 173, Toronto, Canada

### The Season's Howlers

All the world except the United States lies in the temperance zone, a London school boy said in answer to an examination question the "university correspondent" revealed today.

Other slightly garbled versions of facts, pushed as culled from examination papers, were:

The sun never sets on the British Empire, because the Empire is in the east and the sun sets in the west.

Finally James II. gave birth to a son, so the people turned him off the throne.

The minister of war is the clergyman who preaches to soldiers.

Queen Elizabeth rode through Coventry with nothing on, and Sir Walter Raleigh offered her his coat.

Henry VII. was very cruel to Anne Boleyn and ironed up. (The history had said "he pressed his suit for her.")

Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives.

The king wore a scarlet robe trimmed with nermin.

Wolsey saved his life by dying on the way from York to London.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived until 1800, when he died a natural death.

—Manitoba Free Press

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